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BEAGLE CHANNEL TALKS REPORTED AT CRUCIAL STAGE

PY172133 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1704 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Jun (TELAM)--The Ministry of Foreign Relations has released a joint communique, agreed upon by the Holy See, Argentina and Chile, regarding the negotiations which are being held in the Vatican on the Beagle Channel conflict.

The communique reads: As it was announced in the 16 May communique, the mediation has reached a stage of special importance in which the major topics of the conflict are being analyzed in depty, for which Argentina and Chile have requested the mediation of His Holiness Pope John Paul II.

According to the provisions made in the same communique, since the date of its release, several talks have been held between the representative of the mediator and the Argentine and Chilean delegations. These talks have been accelerated since the beginning of this month. On 14 June a joint meeting was held in order to analyze questions inherent to the development of the mediation process.

Through these meetings, it has been possible to reach a stage of better understanding of the several possibilities which are offered now in order to discuss the fundamental topics in the best possible way.

In this context, both delegations have been communicating their ideas on some specific points, and in this way, they have helped the representative of the mediator to enable him to indicate certain guidelines which will have to be thoroughly examined by the parties in order to facilitate the development of this important stage of the mediation.

During the coming weeks, the study of the major topics will continue through seperate or joint meetings. As of 15 July, the meetings will be accelerated again in order to seek a solution to the conflict.

C.A. FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN MANAGUA 21 JUN

PA172240 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 13 Jun 80 p 8A

[Text] Managua will be the site of the upcoming meeting of Central American foreign ministers which will be held 21 and 22 June.

The last meeting of foreign ministers of the isthmus was held last March in San Jose. On that occasion, it was agreed that they would meet periodically every 3 or 4 months. Considering this agreement, the new meeting begins on the 21st in Managua.

The topics to be discussed have not been disclosed as yet. But it is believed that basically the same points that were discussed in San Jose will also be broached. These points include international cooperation, Central American integration and other topics. However, it appears that the most important point will be the total reorganization of the Organization of Central American States (OCAS).

Another important point is the consolidation of the common front of countries of the region in the energy field to particularly secure an effective and permanent oil supply.

In the case of the OCAS, the first steps have already been taken to reorganize this regional organization which has not been operating for several years. Some countries have appointed ambassadors to OCAS and Costa Rica has appointed Alejanoro Alvarado Piza, Costa Rican Ambassador to El Salvador, as its representative.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the situation of the Central American Common Market and talks carried out 2 days ago by President Rodrigo Carazo before the European Economic Community will be studied in depth.

REPORTAGE ON MEDIA CONFERENCE IN PANAMA CITY

Cuba's Espin Cites 'Intimidation'

FL131833 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Vilma Espin, president of the Federation of Cuban Women, has charged in Panama that the United States set up a military intervention force in Key West and is carrying out aggressive manuvers to try to intimidate the popular governments and movement in Central America and the Car bbean. Vilma, who attended an International Seminar on the influence of the mass communications media on children, women and the family, made these statements in a combative rally of solidarity with the countries of the region.

The Cuban leader warned that in the context of that aggressive activity, the U.S. Government is putting in motion a criminal plan of economic strangling and fascist violence to try to destabilize the progressive Government of Jamaica. She also denounced the conspiracy against the Panamanian Government and the blackmail and economic pressures and military aggressions against Nicaragua and Grenada. Vilma Espin added that the U.S. information monopolies are trying to sow confusion as regards to what is happening in El Salvador, Guatemala and other nations in the area who are fighting for national liberation. She called for the intensification of the movement of solidarity with the peoples of Central America and the progressive governments of the Caribbean to destroy the counterrevolutionary strategy mapped out by the CIA in complicity with abetting governments.

Nicaraguan Denounces Imperialism

PA140212 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Nicaragua charged in Panama City that the ideological offensive being waged by the United States against the Sandinist people's revolution is part of an overall imperialist campaign against the Caribbean which is also aimed at Cuba, Grenada, Jamaica and Panama.

The accusation was made by Silvia Reyes, Nicaraguan delegate to the world conference on the influence of the mass communications media on women, children and the family. The Nicaraguan feminist leader affirmed that this campaign, which is based on anti-communism, is being staged through the transnational news agencies and the reactionary newspapers of Latin America.

In the name of anticommunism, Silvia Reyes called, the Guatemalan Government of Jacobo Arbenz was overthrown, the Dominican Republic was invaded and its people were massacred and fascist terrcr was imposed in Chile.

Under that same banner, she added, hundreds of Salvadoran and Guatemalan patriots are being murdered every day and the soldiers of several countries of the Southern Cone have been transformed into torturing beasts.

In conclusion, Silvia Reyes appealed for increased international solidarity to unravel the spider web of misinformation, slander and lies which the transnational agencies and the reactionary and proimperialist press have woven against Nicaragua.

ADMIRAL MASSERA URGES JUNTA TO MAKE CHANGES

PY171603 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2352 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (NA)--Adm Emilio E. Massera (ret) today urged the commanders of the three armed forces to make changes in the current stage of the process of national reorganization and also harshly criticized the economic program.

He said: "The emphasis on the economy is not in accordance with our philosophy. There is a need to revitalize the essence of man. Therefore, we reject materialism, whether it is collectivist or not. Our objective is common good based on our Christian beliefs. It is not just the simple accumulation of individual goods or the economic success of some sectors."

Massera added: "Therefore, I criticize the economic policy, not because of its errors nor for not having fulfilled the proposed objectives; I criticize it because this policy is the tool of materialism deeply embedded in our social structure. I criticize it because is the instrument used to transform us into a colony. I criticize it because it seeks to destroy our values and this cannot be advocated by the armed forces."

Massera, former commander of the navy and former member of the military junta, made these harsh statements in an extensive document, almost nine pages long, released today and in which he particularly questions the economic policy of [Economy] Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, although he did not mention the minister.

The declarations stated that "our Argentina is in crisis" and that "the Argentine man, that man who demands respect for his dignity and for his right to be a participant in his destiny, has been underestimated in his values."

He added: "This creates an intolerable spiritual emptiness. When this emptiness appears, it is not strange for the most unusual and alarming corruption to emerge."

He said: "The sensation of an imaginary superiority; the arrogance of the people in power and those who govern; unjustified and undeserved prestige; easy success; the acquisition of comfort without effort; illusory development through materialism and without ethics; frivolity and lack of authenticity as a rule; the belief that rights do not imply duties; sectarianism and selfishness embedded in social conduct; inability to coexist; absence of a herd mentality; and even a presumptuous lack of religious beliefs have deeply hurt the internal fabric of our society creating the most serious crisis: a moral crisis, because when the morality of a nation weakens, the doors which lead to injustice are opened."

Massera reviewed the objectives proclaimed by the armed forces in March 1976, saying that "the average Argentine has the right" to ask himself if these objectives were achieved.

The document also stated: "The military junta is the symbol of unity and the basic element to safeguard the sacred interests of the nation. The president of the nation governs in the name of the armed forces. It was done this way so that the prestige of the military institutions would not be endangered."

The document added: "Those who pretend to invoke the armed forces in order to strengthen their personal positions are wrong. Those who mistake the government for the armed forces are wrong."

The document stated: "Therefore, the armed forces, through their commanders, must study whether the attitudes and policies of the government agree with the purpose and objectives of the process; they must find out whether the government measures do not compromise their prestige."

Massera also said that "we are aware that there is true consensus and acknowledgment of the tasks which the armed forces have carried out successfully, such as the defeat of armed subversion and the reestablishment of public order. However, we cannot ignore the questions regarding the development of the process which are being addressed to the government."

According to Massera, "Our objectives were being distorted little by little so that we felt practically nothing, and everything that we had restored to its proper place began to lose validity because of arrogance, whimsicality, and neglect of national interests."

The former member of the military junta indicated that "we have isolated ourselves within our own environment and we have turned economics into politics and politics into a foul word."

He also said that "there have been so many unfulfilled promises and failures of plans and projects and the frustration has attained such depths that many of our fellow countrymen have ceased to believe in the words of their leaders."

He added: "When the defense of our sovereign rights is nothing but a meaningless statement; when we try to justify meaningless international accords; when we fail to vigorously defend our Malvinas Islands and some even negotiate over them; when we cannot tell enemies and friends apart, but only those who buy and those who do not buy; when financial interests overrule national interests; the problem is moral."

He also stressed that "when for the sake of a pragmatic idea the state is mistaken for a market, coexistence for competition, common well-being for gross domestic product, the nation for a business, and man for a number; when this pragmatic idea becomes a dangerous instrument of personalized leadership; when it allows to tear down today what was built yesterday; when it turns our fatherland into a mere supplier of raw materials; when this pragmatic idea is effective only for the interests of a group, which are not quite the same as the interests of the nation; then the problem is moral."

After making other criticisms, Massera noted that "4 years have elapsed since the armed forces took over power. Much has been done but there is much yet to be done. The country is waiting and we can no longer blame the past; the responsibility is ours."

Massera also expressed his belief that "through their commanders, the armed forces must make an in-depth evaluation of the situation and order the government to make the necessary corrections."

"It must understand that it has retreated away from its objectives and if the armed forces abandon their objectives they will lose every one of those rights which entitled them to take over power."

Massera concluded by stating that "there is no more time for mistakes, let us return to the basic principles. We have a commitment to the nation. Another failure will curtail our future, thus making poor use of the sacrifices of all these years."

Martinez de Hoz Responds

PY172155 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1416 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 16 Jun (NA)--Argentine Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz has given an implicit answer to criticism of his policy made by the former commander in chief of the navy, Adm Emilio Eduardo Massera, ret, by stating that "the nation is somewhat tired of statements which are either repetitive, demagogic remarks, or gross untruths."

Even though the economy minister indicated that he did not want to answer criticism or to engage in personal polemics, he seemed to refute the charge that his policy generates dependency (a charge which has been made by Massera in Buenos Aires and by union leader Alberto Triaca in Geneva) by stating that "in the last 4 years the government has sought to show how effective sovereignty can be attained through economic strength and the ensuing political decisionmaking power."

Martinez de Hoz this morning spoke on the "Ladies and Gentlemen" program, which is broadcast by Radio El Mundo, and reaffirmed that there will be no devaluation because "far from being a solution, this measure would be an obstacle."

Upon being asked for his opinion on the criticisms voiced by many sectors, including "those which belonged to the government not too long ago," Martinez de Hoz said: "I believe that the people must learn to think in a rational manner. A maxidevaluation at this point, far from being a solution, would create an obstacle. The people must learn not to ask for contradictory measures."

"They are asking us to curb inflation and at the same time they ask for a maxidevaluation, which would undoubtedly have inflationary consequences."

He indicated that "we are asking everyone to think about a way to cut down prices and costs, and I believe that this is the target to which we must give our full attention."

Asked if he were interested in answering some of the various criticisms against him the minister said: "Not at all, because personal discussions lead nowhere. Everyone is responsible for the statements he makes, and I believe that the nation is somewhat tired of statements which are either repetitive demagogic remarks or gross untruths."

He stressed that "together with the somber forecasts, to which we are accustomed and which never come true, these remarks are something on which we should waste neither time nor effort, nor should we engage in personal polemics because they lead nowhere."

On the results of his recent trip to Europe, he said that "it was extremely useful, because we have given the country--and I do not want to say that this has been done by this trip alone; it has been done by all the government's actions and achievements throughout the years--an international status which allows it to speak with the most developed and strongest countries of the world on an equal footing."

He added: "This means that when these statements, which we read this weekend (from various sectors, published by Buenos Aires newspapers) say that ours is a policy which leads to dependency or a policy withinh which sovereignty must be reaffirmed, I believe that in these last 4 years the government has sought to show how one can attain effective sovereignty through economic strength and the ensuing political decisionmaking power."

He then said that "all these remarks are contradicted by the real situation within which Argentina has an undoubted and undisputed international status. It can sit at the same table with the great powers and it can discuss problems on the basis of its own viewpoints and decisionmaking power. I believe that facts have proved this over and over during recent years."

Trade Secretary Comments

PY171721 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1652 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jun (NA)--The Argentine Secretary of Commerce and International Economic Negotiations Alejandro Estrada, has stated that Adm Emilio Massera, ret, had resorted to "aggressiveness and an underhanded political trick," when he stated in a document that the current economic leadership "is an instrument for Argentina's transformation into a colony," and added that this statement is "fantastic and almost offensive."

Estrada said: "If Mr Massera wants to criticize me, fine, I want everybody to criticize because in the long run things get cleared up this way; however, I cannot accept Mr Massera's charges of antinationality. That I cannot accept."

Estrada emphasized that "this aggressiveness is an underhanded political trick and I will not take it from Massera or from Bittel, who has said the same thing. They are resorting once again to rhetoric and this is accepted in very few countries."

He said: "Let them criticize the custom tariffs as being too low or too high; let them say that they would devalue the currency, that they would reduce the size of the state. Let them say in which sectors, or let them say that they would increase the size of the state. All this is fine; it helps."

He added: "Now, to be accused of being antinational and of being in connivance with the multinationals, that is fantastic and almost offensive."

BALBIN WARNS 'ECONOMIC INJUSTICES' MAY BREED VIOLENCE

PY171345 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1119 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (NA)--Ricardo Balbin, president of the Radical Civic Union, has warned that "taking economic injustice too far might elicit a reaction that we want to avoid." He added: "Had this financial crisis taken place under a civilian government, the military barracks would have reacted to overthrow either the president or his minister."

"I do not seek demagogic objectives of any kind. I like neither adulation nor demagogy. But let us look at the worker: It is he who has contributed and sacrificed the most in the entire process," Balbin said in a statement to the magazine RADIOLANDIA 2000.

He warned that "a similar event occurred in the past: There was stability under the Ongania administration--despite his bad economic leadership, which was similar to that of Martinez de Hoz--for 3 years, during which the workers did not engage in a single act of protest, tolerating things in the belief that they were moving out of that system. When patience reaches its limit, violent actions take place and other persons will take advantage of them," Balbin added, clearly referring to the "Cordobazo." He added: "This may again happen now."

He stated that Minister Martinez de Hoz follows a thinking and a policy that "are not good for the country, which we know quite well. He is plundering the interior of the republic; he is centralizing the economy; he is deliberately building up a centralization which always brings about political harm. This is not an economy for democracy, but for anti-democracy.

"Furthermore," Balbin said, "he is discouraging the people of the interior. This economic policy today affects every sector of production achieved through man's efforts in the country."

REPORTAGE ON RIGHTIST UPRISING IN SANTA CRUZ

U.S. Consulate Attacked

FY180629 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0604 GMT 18 Jun 80

[By Gerardo Irusta]

[Excerpt] Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 18 Jun (LATIN)--Armed rightist groups submerged this departmental capital in a night of violence which has resulted in four persons being wounded by gunfire. There has also been serious damage, thus reviving fears regarding an interruption of Bolivia's democratic process.

Commandos, identified by police sources as militants of the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB), shot the main political authority of the department and his close advisers, attacked five radio stations, attacked the U.S. Consulate, blockaded the downtown area and encouraged a peasant mobilization during a night rampage that virtually placed this city, located 900 kilometers southeast of La Paz, under a cloud of fear.

Radio Grigota Occupied

FY180007 Paris AFP in Spanish 2332 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, 17 Jun (AFP)--Radio Grigota of this Bolivian city has been taken over by a group of armed civilians who belong to the Bolivian Socialist Falange, FSB, and are demanding the expulsion of U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman.

In another event, the prefect (government representative) received a bullet wound in an armed attack on the Santa Cruz Prefecture by FSB militants. Prefect Walter Pereira was hospitalized after the attack and has had to undergo surgery.

Santa Cruz is located 1,000 kilometers east of La Paz.

Radio Grigota Broadcast

FY180121 [Editorial Report] Santa Cruz Radio Grigota in Spanish at 0035 GMT 18 June 80 continues to carry slogans and statements apparently broadcast by members of the Bolivian Socialist Falange, who have reportedly taken over the radio station. The following is typical of the statements being broadcast:

"This is the National Dignity Network made up of Radio Grigota, Radio Santa Cruz, Radio Avaroa and Radio Pirai, from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia.

"All nationalists must respond to the call of the fatherland. We must defend, with bravery and civility, the dignity of the fatherland which has been stained by the colusous of the north, by Carter and Weissman.

"We want to tell you that under no circumstances will we adopt a position of surrender because we are dignified sons of this country. We are capable enough to solve our problems. In this regard, we call on everyone, the real Bolivians, all those who really love their country. We must defend ourselves from any personal interests. We must adopt a really dignified and courageous position.

"We call on our glorious armed forces to support this civic and patriotic movement which is being supported by a great number of courageous people from this city and by other courageous Bolivians from other parts of the nation who are also defending nationalism, defending freedom.

"This is the National Dignity Network made up of Radio Grigota, Radio Santa Cruz, Radio Avarda and Radio Pirai."

Santa Cruz Radio Grigota at 0230 GMT on 18 June reports that Radio Nacional of Cochabamba and Radio Progreso of La Paz have joined the network of national dignity. It further states that other stations are joining "this crusade of national dignity after our brother peasants were riddled with bullets today for just having asked the prefect of the department to use his good offices to force the departure of Ambassador Weissman from the country. We want to repeat this a thousand times: From the very moment he stepped on Bolivian soil, Mr Weissman has only brought us misery, chaos and disorder because he is used to following an interventionist policy which serves his purposes at this time. Bolivians, we are not alone in this crusade. We have a military-peasant agreement which should be implemented at this time, since many of our brother peasants were riddled with bullets by mercenaries of the extreme left."

Radio Oriental Occupied

FY180126 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0117 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 17 Jun (TELAM)--Another person was wounded during the violent events that have been taking place in the city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra. He is Cirilo Antelo, a local radio and television columnist. Furthermore, another radio station--Radio Oriental--is in the hands of armed groups and has been broadcasting Falangist slogans.

Summary of Events

FY171817 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Street riots took place in Santa Cruz City yesterday during a rally organized by the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) in support of the party's official decision to put pressure on the government to bring about the removal of U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman from this country. The Radio Panamericana correspondent in Santa Cruz made the following report:

[Begin recording] A demonstration of FSB members who marched through the main streets of the city last night led to some incidents in front of the U.S. Consulate, located at Bolivar Street, and later in the prefecture building which was almost occupied by FSB members who entered the building and made speeches from the balconies protesting U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman's interference in the domestic affairs of the country. A tear gas bomb exploded in Bolivar Street dispersing the demonstrators. However, they regrouped, invaded the main plaza and again tried to take possession of the prefecture building. They were not successful because the gates were closed. Another tear gas bomb then exploded, again dispersing the people.

As a precaution against a possible attack on the office of the Bolivian-American center, that office has been put under guard by personnel of the public security guard equipped with tear gas bombs.

The civic movement, as it was called by the promotors of the riots, dissolved at about 2200, but it has been announced that the measures of pressure will continue today at 1800 in order to obtain Ambassador Weissman's removal. [end recording]

Our correspondent then said that the Santa Cruz Civic Committee and the Women's Civic Committee offered to mediate in the conflict in a patriotic, nonpolitical manner. The offer was made by the two organizations in a telegram to Mrs Lidia Gueiler's government, it was reported.

Gueiler Calls Cabinet Meeting

PY180046 Paris AFP in Spanish 0009 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, 17 Jun (AFP)--Radio Grigota of Santa Cruz tonight is broadcasting anti-American slogans demanding the expulsion of U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman, and it is also broadcasting calls for a popular mobilization after it was occupied today by an armed commando of civilians who are members of the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB). Two of the principal leaders of this party have been on a hunger strike for the last 12 days in La Paz for the same reason.

The prefect of the department (the government's representative), Walter Pereira, was operated on today after receiving two bullet wounds during an attack against the prefecture carried out by an FSB paramilitary commando. Journalist Jose Manuel Pando and another as yet unidentified person were also injured during the attack.

The situation in the city, located 1,000 km east of La Paz, is confusing and rumors of a coup d'etat have multiplied once again. No military movements have been observed and the police have not been reinforced. President Lidia Gueiler called an emergency meeting of her Cabinet in order to study the situation. The headquarters of the armed forces has not released any information on the event.

Government Statement

PY180313 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The government has stated that today's events in Santa Cruz are an attempt to block the elections.

The presidential press secretary, Oscar Pena Franco, has asserted that the government considers that the bloody events that took place this afternoon in Santa Cruz are an attempt to interrupt the current electoral process.

[Begin Pena recording] The government believes that the events that have occurred in Santa Cruz are an attempt to block the Bolivian people's desire to reach the election date and after the elections be able to count on a constitutional government as of 6 August. [end recording]

According to the official report, after the events at the Santa Cruz Prefecture, some of the guilty individuals have been arrested and they will be placed at the disposal of the courts.

[Begin Pena recording] There have been no military movements in Santa Cruz or anywhere else in the country. [end recording]

Mrs Gueiler held an emergency meeting this afternoon, presided over by the foreign minister, to analyze the events that have occurred in Santa Cruz. After a (2-) hour meeting, in which neither the interior nor the defense minister participated, the government's official spokesman gave a report of what has happened in Santa Cruz.

[Begin Pena recording] The last report, after the operation, indicates that he is in very serious condition, but that he is out of danger. I have been given to understand that the other people who were wounded, and who are in the same hospital, are doing fine. [end recording]

The government, from La Paz, today urged the people of Santa Cruz to remain calm because violence leads nowhere.

[Begin Pena recording] The government's fundamental interest is that of leading the country to the conclusion of the current process of returning to democracy, and we believe that no effort made by the government, the political parties and especially the people is too great when it is a question of concluding a project which has been undertaken by the Bolivian people as a whole. [end recording]

The president is suffering from a kidney infection. The official medical bulletin, signed by doctors (Hugo Palacios), (Enrique Echegaray) and (Luis Brianzon), asserts that the president is suffering from a kidney infection. Pena read out the bulletin in the following way:

[Begin Pena recording] Her excellency is resting in the presidential residence because she is suffering from a kidney infection, a fairly bad one, which is being treated with the appropriate medicines and she is under strict rest orders. Her condition during the past 25 hours has been highly satisfactory. [end recording]

II Army Corps Communique

FY180338 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpts] This is a direct report from Santa Cruz by (Felipe Caldiruntes).

[Begin relay] Good evening Radio Fides listeners in La Paz. This is a summary of the events that have taken place in the last few hours in Santa Cruz. We would like to report that there is complete tranquility in Santa Cruz at this time.

At 1955, a closed-door meeting was held in the II Corps between the public security commander and the II Corps commander. At the same time, a document was released to the press in Santa Cruz. This was read by the II Corps press secretary:

[Begin recording] Communique of the II Corps public relations office: The people of Santa Cruz are informed that extremist elements are taking advantage of the current situation of chaos and confusion for political purposes. The II Corps calls on the population to remain calm and maintain order by returning to their places of work to avoid further disturbances. To this effect, units of the army will guarantee the order and tranquility of the people of Santa Cruz. Signed, chief of public relations of the II Corps. [end recording]

Then between 1730 and 1800, members of the Bolivian Socialist Falange, FSB, asked Radio Grigota to use the radio station. The owners of that radio station agreed to their request, and FSB members began broadcasting their opinions about the current situation. Since that time, the station has been broadcasting under the FSB, and other stations have joined in a network. These are Radio Pirai, Radio Santa Cruz and Radio Eduardo Avaroa.

A few minutes ago, we tried to contact the II Corps because there was a report that another document was going to be released about the situation in Santa Cruz, but this document has not yet been released because the meeting of high-ranking officers continues.

In the meantime, there is absolute tranquility in Santa Cruz. The university television channel has, however, stopped transmitting to avoid any disturbances, considering that some students are still on the streets of Santa Cruz.

We still have not noticed the presence of the army, the II Corps, in the streets of Santa Cruz, but the people are completely tranquil and are staying in their homes.

This is a summary of the Santa Cruz events for our listeners in La Paz. We reiterate that there is now complete tranquility after the events that took place this afternoon. [end relay]

'Coupist Plan'

PY180403 La Paz Radio Fides in English 0200 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] After the events in Santa Cruz became known, Nuflo Chavez Ortiz, vice presidential candidate of the Authentic National Revolutionary Movement, MNRA, made the following comments:

[Begin Chavez recording] I believe that these events--including the unsuccessful roadblock between Oruro and La Paz, the threats of cattle raisers, the strike of government employees and the terrorist acts in Santa Cruz which are spreading in the country--are part of a coupist plan of a minority group which, of course, knows that it does not have the support of the masses. They are trying to obstruct the development of the Bolivian democratic process.

In view of this possibility of terrorism and bloodshed in Bolivia, I would like to call on the institutions of the country and all democratic forces interested in the electoral and constitutional process in Bolivia. This is a call to the people to uncover these groups [words indistinct] unusual way of coexistence. They are trying to prevent the Bolivian people from deciding their own destiny through elections on 29 June. [end recording]

CONGRESS ADJOURNED UNTIL 7 JULY FOR LACK OF QUORUM

PY171838 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Because of the almost general absence of the congressmen due to the electoral campaign and other problems which cannot be overcome, the board of the Chamber of Deputies resolved to decree an adjournment until 7 July. The decision, taken by Jose Zegarra, president of the Chamber of Deputies and acting president of the Congress, is exclusively based on the constant lack of a quorum for the congressional sessions.

LATE REPORTS INDICATE SITUATION WORSENING IN SANTA CRUZ

All Activities Suspended

PY181209 Santa Cruz Radio Grigota in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Communique No 1:

We inform the people of Santa Cruz that public and private activities are suspended until further notice. We ask the Santa Cruz people for understanding. At this time when the country is struggling through an institutional crisis we ask the people of Santa Cruz to obey this communique with discipline for the safety of the children and the inhabitants of this Catholic city.

Radio Communique No 2

PY181356 Santa Cruz Radio Grigota in Spanish 1340 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] It is announced to the people of Santa Cruz that public and private activities have been suspended until further notice throughout the department, with the exception of hospitals, drug stores and the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits.

Infantry Regiment Arrives

PY181157 Santa Cruz Radio Grigota in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Within a few minutes the glorious Ranger Regiment, the 12th Infantry, will be right here in the center of the city--that is, in the downtown 24 de Septiembre Plaza. Hundreds of peasants [words indistinct] here in the Nationalist Peasants Federation. The federation of (?specialized) workers. [Words indistinct] the installations of Radio Norte in Montero.

Hundreds of nationalist peasants have been gathered here at the Peasants Federation of the North since early this morning. The truly nationalist rural workers have been on watch since the early hours of this morning. [Short interlude of martial music]

Right now the glorious Ranger Regiment is marching into the historic 24 de Septiembre Plaza accompanied by peasants, workers, people of the middle class and all the nationalist people in order to consolidate the dignity of the Bolivian nation. The glorious armed forces of the nation again present themselves together with the people to see that national sovereignty is respected. [martial music continued]

'Nationalist Forces' in Control

PY181308 Santa Cruz Radio Grigota in Spanish 1255 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] This is the National Dignity Network [Cadena de la Dignidad] formed by Radio Grigota, Radio Avaroa, Radio Pirai, Radio Santa Cruz, Radio Norte of Montero, Radio [name indistinct] of Portachuelo, Radio Chane of Mineros, Radio Sararenda of Camiri, Radio San Rafael of Cochabamba, Radio Loyola of Sucre, Radios Altiplano and Progreso of La Paz.

We again announce to the people of Santa Cruz that the army troops stationed at Guavira are at the outskirts of this city ready to march in together with their brothers, the nationalist peasants, to the historic 24 de Septiembre Plaza and to consolidate this civic movement in defense of national dignity.

We also announce to the people of Santa Cruz that the public security guards have surrendered. Owing to this situation, the nationalist forces are in control of this city.

Gueiler Ill

PY181306 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpts] President Lidia Gueiler's government has decided to severely punish those responsible for the bloody events in Santa Cruz which wounded Mayor Walter Pereira; (Rene Arias), Secretary General of that organization [as heard], and reporter (Jose Manuel Pando). La Paz was tense yesterday as a result of the violent events in Santa Cruz.

On learning about these events, President Gueiler's Cabinet held an emergency meeting at the Quemado Palace chaired by the [words indistinct]. President Gueiler, however, remained at her house in San Jorge, suffering from a kidney infection. She was briefed by her interior minister, Gen Antonio Arnex Camacho.

Several unconfirmed reports also tell us that the high military command is also meeting at the Miraflores armed forces headquarters to discuss the current situation.

At 2100 last night, presidential press secretary Oscar Pena stated at the end of the Cabinet meeting that the government has decided as an example to all to punish those responsible for the events. The press secretary also referred to President Gueiler's illness at this crucial moment for the country.

[Begin Pena recording] I want to read a medical report on President Gueiler's health. It reads as follows: Her excellency the president of the republic is resting at her presidential residence on doctors' orders. It has been established that she has a kidney infection which is being controlled by means of specific treatment, and here is the [word indistinct] her progress during the past 24 hours has been satisfactory. This report is signed by Health Minister Hugo Palacios, Dr (Echegaray) and Dr (Luis Oyarzun). [end recording]

Chiquitania 'Nationalists' Join 'Cause'

PY181234 Santa Cruz Radio Grigota in Spanish 1215 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] We received a telephone report from Puerto Suarez a few minutes ago saying that the whole of Chiquitania and its people have joined the cause of cleansing our fatherland of the insults to which it has been subjected through the interference of the U.S. Government, and the cause of cleansing Bolivia of chaos and anarchy in order to give the people the peace and tranquillity that they all long for. We express our gratitude to those nationalists of the border at Puerto Suarez and the nationalists of Puerto Quijarro, the nationalists of Robore and all the nationalists of Chiquitania in general.

Tarija Department Joins Movement

PY181255 Santa Cruz Radio Grigota in Spanish 1245 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] People of Santa Cruz, people of Bolivia: Just now Tarija Department has joined this civic-patriotic movement and is wholly controlled by the nationalist forces and the glorious armed forces of the nation. This means that two departments have joined this civic-patriotic movement, Santa Cruz and Tarija, and their capitals and provinces are under the full control of the nationalist forces and the glorious armed forces.

Socialist Falange in Control

PY181415 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1335 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Relay from Santa Cruz City]

[Excerpt] This is Radio Panamericana from Santa Cruz. Members of the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] have taken over Santa Cruz Department Prefecture. At present the four corners of 24 de Septiembre Plaza are being guarded by heavily armed members of the FSB. An officer of the security guard, who did not wish to be identified, stated that it is not true that the public security guard has surrendered. They simply have no arms with which to impose order.

Four of the 11 radio stations in this city have joined the National Dignity Network. The stations which have joined the network are Radio Eduardo Abaroa of the army and Radios Grigota, Santa Cruz and Pirai. This network is somewhat contradictory because it first called upon the population to remain in their homes and then later invited it to come out and meet the armed forces.

There is no new information regarding the (Manchego) regiment. A correspondent of this radio station went through several streets of the city and found no military posted anywhere. About 60 percent of the activities in the city are paralyzed.

U.S. Offices Torched

PY181424 Paris AFP in Spanish 1414 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 18 Jun (AFP)--The U.S. Consulate in this city, the U.S.-Bolivian center and the Electoral Court Building have been set afire by a command of the extreme right. Firemen are trying to extinguish the fire while the army has taken to the streets to control the situation since the police station has been taken over by the agitators. The city is paralyzed and tense and there is no activity and no public transport services.

Falangist-Army Concentration

PY181440 Caravi Radio 21 de Diciembre in Spanish 1415 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Intercepted in progress]

[Text] ...this situation has created the reaction of that (?Marxist) peasant sector to appeal to the Santa Cruz people,

Information continues to arrive from Santa Cruz, as well as from Government House. At present, there is a concentration of army troops and Falangist sectors in Santa Cruz in order to continue the campaign for national dignity and to restate their demand for the expulsion of the American ambassador in Bolivia, who, according to these groups, is interfering in internal affairs.

Cochabamba City 'Completely Surrounded'

PY181431 Santa Cruz Radio Gritota in Spanish 1415 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] We wish to report to the Bolivian people [words indistinct] that Cochabamba City is now completely surrounded and the highways to the interior of the country (?are cut). We can also report that the four provinces of the north [presumably of Cochabamba Department] are under the control of nationalist forces.

Bolivians and people of Santa Cruz: The military-peasant pact has become effective. The armed forces together with our brothers the peasants in various parts of the country are defending national dignity.

CONTROVERSY ERUPTS IN FRG NUCLEAR TRANSFER DEAL

PY161706 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Jun 80 p 19

[Text] Brasilia--The cooperation agreement for the peaceful use of nuclear energy between Brazil and the FRG does not restrict the transfer of nuclear technology to a set number of nuclear plants to be installed in Brazil. This statement was made yesterday by a high-ranking source of the nuclear sector on learning about the remarks made by FRG Ambassador Georg Kastl that the transfer will be made only after the construction of the eight nuclear plants provided for in the Brazilian nuclear program.

The source added that the question of adjusting the timetable for the construction of the nuclear plants and the transfer of technology "is under discussion and gives room for different interpretations because the agreement does not mention four or eight nuclear plants and does not restrict the transfer of technology to a set number of plants to be built."

Based on this information, he said that the position expressed by the ambassador must be the position of the FRG Government. "The Brazilian Government feels that the transfer can be made with the installation of only four plants." He added that the controversial point is the deadline for completion of the program provided for in the agreement.

He explained that the Brazilian Government feels that the total transfer from the FRG to Brazil of reactor technology, engineering [given in English] and the fuel cycle must be made by 1990, the deadline established when the agreement was signed on 27 June 1975, regardless of the number of nuclear plants in operation by then.

He stated that "the German Government must already consider the year in which the eighth nuclear plant begins operations to be the deadline for the total transfer of technology, which the Brazilian Government feels will be 1995."

Regarding remarks which are being made by Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals that the transfer of technology would be made with the installation of the first four nuclear plants provided for in the agreement, it is part of the spirit of interpretation of the agreement by the Brazilian Government. [sentence as published]

Likened to Argentine Accord

PY171837 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Jun 80 p 19

[Excerpts] Brasilia--The total transfer of technology of the nuclear fuel cycle from the FRG to Brazil will consist only of the installation of the eight nuclear plants provided for in the Brazil-FRG agreement. This statement was made yesterday by FRG Ambassador to Brasilia Georg Kastl.

This statement contradicts recent remarks made by Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals that the total transfer of technology could be made with the installation of only four nuclear plants. Manfred Hagen, the science attache of the FRG Embassy, added that the transfer would be possible in a shorter period, even though Brazil will need at least 20 years to absorb such a sophisticated technology.

Regarding the current differences between the Brazil-FRG and the Argentina-FRG agreements, pointed out by some as being advantageous for the Argentines, Hagen explained that the agreements are very different: "The Brazil-FRG agreement provides for the total transfer of nuclear technology while the Argentina-FRG agreement is by far less embracing."

The science attache of the FRG Embassy also criticized the form in which the construction of the nuclear planst Angra 2 and Angra 3 is being conducted. He said that FURNAS Electric Power Plants and NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation] had not decided before beginning the construction which of them would be responsible for the construction, delaying the decisions to the moment when the construction is to be underway.

Claiming it was his personal opinion, Hagen stated: "I think a great number of the problems in building Angra 2 and 3 stem from the lack of an anticipated discussion between FURNAS and NUCLEBRAS about sharing the responsibility during the construction of the projects."

ARMED FORCES DISPUTE REPORTED ARMS PURCHASE FIGURES

PY171422 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Jun 80 p 17

[Text] Brasilia--The Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces [EMFA] has released a document reporting that last year's expenditures, including weapons, amounted to 2,702,000,000 cruzeiros. In other words, it was 5.71 percent of the overall budget (47,297,000,000 cruzeiros). EMFA believes that there was a manipulation of statistics in the report of the International Peace Research Institute [Institutto Internacional de Pesquisas Sobre a Paz--SIPRI].

According to the SIPRI, Brazil is supposedly the largest purchaser of weapons in Latin America, having spent $1,842,000,000 (49,629,000,000 cruzeiros) in 1979. According to EMFA, the organization has confused the "purchase of weapons with the overall budget of the military ministries."

The document states: "Information attributed to the SIPRI, headquartered in Stockholm, which was published in several newspapers on 11 June, indicates that Brazil is the largest purchaser of weapons in Latin America and states that it imported weapons valued at $1,951,000,000 in 1978 and $1,842,000,000 in 1979.

"EMFA, with the purpose of establishing the truth and invalidating false or biased interpretations, informs the public that the above-mentioned figures are not true, and it releases the following information which pertains to 1979; similar figures can be applied to previous years.

"The overall budget of the three armed forces (budget of the federal government, law No 6,597 of 1 Jan 1978) for 1979 amounted to a total of 47,297,000,000 cruzeiros, of which 40,980,000,000 cruzeiros was used for current expenditures and 6,316,000,000 cruzeiros for capital expenditure. Only part of the capital expenditure account is used for the purchase of weapons, and in 1979 it amounted to 2,702,000,000 cruzeiros, barely 5.71 percent of the overall budget.

"Converted to dollars at the average exchange rate for 1979 ($1 equals 25.90 cruzeiros), the following figures emerge: overall budget of the armed forces; $1,758,000,000 current expenditures, $1,523,000,000 capital expenditures, $235 million.

"The largest part of the armed forcees' outlay is in personnel (61 percent of the total) and this outlay includes expenditure for certain items that cannot necessarily be considered as being for military ends, such as expenditures on airport infrastructure, air traffic security control, maritime navigation security, rescue operations, cartography, nonmilitary research and training, and the construction of highways. Only a small percentage of the overall budget was used for the acquisition of military equipment.

"Even when the overall budget is taken into consideration, and talking in comparative terms, Brazil is one of the countries, within the current world situation, that spends the least resources on its armed forces. In 1978, the military ministries had expenditures amounting to barely .99 percent of the GDP, and of the 10 Latin American nations that have the greatest military power, the average was 2.9 percent. In terms of expenditure per capita, Brazil spent approximately $15 in 1979, while the average for the aforementioned nations was approximately $38.

"Taking into account the 10 nations in the world that have the highest GDP, Brazil included, the averages are 4.5 percent and $234, respectively.

"The above-mentioned information demonstrates that the statistics released by the SIPRI are not realistic. The manipulation of statistics and exchange rates and the mistaking of the acquisition of weapons for the overall budget of the military ministries leads to a totally distorted outlook toward the facts."

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMENTS ON KIDNAPPED URUGUAYANS

PY170246 Paris AFP in Spanish 2349 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Sao Paulo, 13 Jun (AFP)--The Brazilian Foreign Ministry stated today that the kidnapping in Brazil of two Uruguayan opposition politicians by Uruguayan and Brazilian security forces is being studied by the courts.

Alexandre Garcia, the presidential palace spokesman, stated that: "Similar cases occur regularly at the Berlin wall, but nothing is said about them."

Hugo Walter Garcia Rivas, an ex-agent of the Uruguayan Army secret service, who recently resigned from the Uruguayan counterintelligence service that is attached to the chief of staff, made this charge last Thursday in Sao Paulo.

Garcia Rivas also charged that torture is practiced on those that are detained in Uruguay. He confessed that he himself had tortured people.

Two members of the Uruguayan opposition, Lilian Celiberti and Universindo Diaz Rodrigues, both members of the Victory of the People Party, were kidnapped in November 1978 in Porto Alegre (Brazil). Brazilian agents cooperated in the kidnappings. At present they are detained in Montevideo on charges of having crossed the border illegally carrying arms and false papers.

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY TEACHERS END STRIKE

PY162106 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Jun 80 p 13

[Excerpts] The strike of professors of federal autonomous universities all over the country ended yesterday with meetings which stated their support for the movement.

The professors will hold another national meeting in July before the annual meeting of the Brazilian Society for the Progress of Science (SBPC). On that occasion they will evaluate proposals to continue the movement during the second academic semester. One of these proposals advocates a general strike at the beginning or end of August. This proposal was discussed during yesterday's meetings of the federal universities of Rio de Janeiro and Santa Catarina.

MERINO DOWNPLAYS EXCLUSION FROM UNITAS-21 EXERCISE

PY172124 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Chilean Navy Commander Adm Toribio Merino Castro has pointed out that the decision to exclude Chile from the Unitas joint operations is a unilateral decision of the State Department, and that it has been rejected by the U.S. Navy.

[Begin Merino recording] The U.S. Navy is conscious of what guarding the security of the hemisphere means and is also conscious that the Inter-American Defense Treaty is a highly important element for the security of the hemisphere in case of a foreign attack. [end recording]

The decision to exclude Chile from the Unitas operation was made due to the Letelier case.

Admiral Merino stated that this situation is quite amazing, because when he was commander in chief of the squadron in 1971 the maneuvers could not be carried out because the United States said that Chile had a communist government. Now quite the contrary is true; we do not have a communist government, but this strange event of a political nature takes place.

[Begin Merino recording] The decision taken by the State Department by no means affects the readiness of the Chilean Navy. The navy is as well trained as it has alwyas been, and it has never needed special training for these Unitas maneuvers. This decision only affects joint operations which are carried out by all the navies for the defense of the hemisphere [words indistinct]. Despite the fact that so far there is no official document from the U.S. Government revoking its decision to exclude Chile from the Unitas maneuver, I have decided that the Chilean Navy will not, by any means, take part in this operation even if the opportunity to do so is offered to us in the future. [end recording]

Merino stated that Chile is not subject to the caprices of second-level employees of the U.S. State Department, which is infiltrated by Muscovite communism. Admiral Merino stated that to link a political event with the navy could be termed as grave. He also lamented the lack of political decisionmaking of a country which has the responsibility of defending the world against Soviet attack.

[Begin Merino recording] I cannot term it as grave because it goes beyond being grave; it shows the lack of decisionmaking of a country which has the responsibility to defend the world against communist attack.

I have personally written to the commander in chief of the U.S. Navy, Admiral Haywood, who is a friend of mine, and told him that at a time when the United States should be flying its flag in this part of the world it is withdrawing from these waters because of a banal political issue. [end recording]

On the other hand, the Chilean Foreign Ministry has issued an official report which states that the U.S. decision does not affect Chile but harms the whole defense system of the hemispheric alliance. It also adds that the Chilean Government is sure that those arbitrary measures do not harm the capacity of our navy. On the other hand, they add new elements which attack the principle of the sovereign equality of states, which the Chilean Government categorically rejects because they are caused by a political decision of a discriminatory nature.

Commentator Assails Exclusion

PY172106 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT Jun 80

[Commentary by Rafael Kittsteiner]

[Text] President Jimmy Carter's recent performance confirms--quote--and skill and ability--unquote--with which he conducts the internal and external policy of his country.

A report informs us that the United States has decided to exclude Chile from the next inter-American Unitas-21 naval maneuvers. This decision was taken because Chile did not--as was the United States' desire--hand over Gen Manuel Contreras (ret), Col Pedro Espinoza and Capt Armando Fernandez Larios who were allegedly involved, according to U.S. justice but not according to Chilean justice, in the death of President Allende's Minister Orlando Letelier and his secretary, Ronnie Moffit.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is the first time in 20 years--and after 7 years of Pinochet's government--that the United States has decided to exclude Chile from these maneuvers which have been carried out, we repeat, for 20 years and which will be carried out for the 21st time in the coming week.

The report continues by saying that U.S. diplomatic sources have stated that the expulsion of an area country from military maneuvers for political reasons has no precedent. U.S. sources have evaluated the Chilean exclusion as a serious event, since it involves a country which has more than 4,000 km of coastline on the Pacific Ocean, which by itself indicates the country's strategic importance.

According to well-informed sources, the U.S. Navy protested the government's decision and stated that the increase of U.S. naval commitments in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean makes it even more essential to cooperate with allied countries.

Diplomatic sources reported that the State Department's proposal to exclude Chile from the inter-American naval maneuvers was made at the beginning of last year. This decision is contradictory to the favorable assessment of the Chilean economic situation which was released that same month by the U.S. Commerce Department.

This means, ladies and gentlemen, that after 20 years of maneuvers with various governments, including 6 years of naval maneuvers with the current Chilean military government, President Jimmy Carter has decided to exclude Chile from the Unitas-21 maneuvers scheduled for the coming spring season. Why? Because Chilean justice, and not the Chilean Government, found no grounds to hand the three former Chilean army officers, allegedly involved in the death of Orlando Letelier and his secretary Ronnie Moffit, over to the U.S. Justice Department.

With this decision President Carter, whose ability has been proven in recent cases such as the aborted rescue of the U.S. hostages in Iran, intends to sanction Chile by excluding it from naval maneuvers for not handing over three former army officers who, I repeat, have been accused based on information which is valid under U.S. justice but which lacks all value in the light of justice in Chile, which has completely dismissed the case.

And because Chile will not hand over those three former officers to the United States, President Carter, in another brilliant move which characterizes his government, is opening the South Pacific to the Soviet Navy. The Russians are already installed in Argentina; this is an international event which is well known. Argentina will even grant the Soviets facilities in the Beagle Channel. They will also expand toward the Antarctic with Argentina's support, and they are already operating in southern Argentine ports.

Now Mr Carter has opened 4,000 km of seacoast, half of the South American Pacific coast, to any incursions which the Soviet Union may wish to carry out. That is, of course, if our navy--whose efficiency is probably the best in Latin America--does not decide to do something else, as it probably will.

These heights of international shortsightedness could probably be explained if they had been reached by some small African nation or by some new nation whose authorities are not aware of the influence their decisions will have. But for the United States to be the author, frankly, does nothing but reveal the spirit of President Jimmy Carter's declining government.

Now that the Soviet presence on the world's seas is becoming more and more evident, and since the U.S. Navy itself has protested to Carter for excluding Chile from the next Unitas maneuvers, and especially when we consider that the Unitas maneuver on the whole is of more importance to the U.S. Navy than it is to the Chilean Navy, when this kind of decision is taken--which is completely unjustified and illogical, were it not for the unimportant political resentment which is frankly insubstantial--we can understand the magnitude of the crisis the Americans are ungoing, the kind of government the United States has with Jimmy Carter as president and why he will probably not continue in office after the next elections to be held in November.

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN PATROL BOATS--Santiago, Chile, 7 Jun (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Chilean Navy will receive this year 10 patrol boats purchased from Brazil. The first of these boats raised the Chilean flag in the MacLaren shipyards in Rio de Janeiro on 30 May. The patrol boats will be carrying heavy machineguns and will be assigned to coastal patrol in the area of Valparaiso, in central Chile, and in other important ports located along the coast, according to information released by the navy. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1336 GMT 7 Jun 80 PY]

JAPAN DONATES EQUIPMENT--The Japanese Government today officially confirmed its donation of equipment for high school scientific research. The donation is valued at approximately 40 million yen ($200,000). The appropriate notes were exchanged today, signed by Foreign Relations Minister Rene Rojas Galdames and Japanese Ambassador Genichi Akatani. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0340 GMT 7 Jun 80 PY]

OIL IMPORTS--Santiago, Chile, 12 Jun (LATIN)--Chilean oil imports increased to $324.4 million during the first 4 months of this year. This represents an 87.7-percent increase in relation to the same period last year. The foreign trade director indicated that if the same percentage persists during 1980, oil imports will reach $1.3 billion, which is an increase of 54 percent over last year's oil imports, which reached $843 million. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2040 GMT 12 Jun 80 PY]

FARC REJECTS PRESIDENT TURBAY'S AMNESTY OFFER

PA171545 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Bogota--The guerrillas have rejected the government's offer to pardon the [words indistinct] lay down their arms.

The self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia commented on the president's message [words indistinct] will not heed the president's offer. They stress that the pardon only favors those fighting outside the jails and not those already sentenced by courts-martial.

It is believed that other subversive organizations such as the [words indistinct] and the workers self-defense movement will adopt the same position.

Turbay said recently he will submit a bill to Congress granting amnesty to guerrillas who lay down their arms.

M-19 REPORTEDLY MEETING SECRETLY WITH GOVERNMENT

PA181953 Paris AFP in Spanish 1408 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Bogota, 17 Jun (AFP)--The Colombian Government and the leftist 19 April Movement (M-19) have begun here a high-level dialogue to discuss the terms of an amnesty offered by President Julio Cesar Turbay to the guerrilla groups, the CARACOL radio network reported today.

The amnesty to the guerrillas was offered 1 week ago by the chief of state when he invited them to lay down their arms and cooperate in the pacification of the country.

The CARACOL radio network reported in its morning newscast today that the government and the M-19, the group that kept a large number of diplomats hostage in the Dominican Embassy here for 61 days, had entered into secret talks to discuss aspects of the amnesty.

The report affirmed that the dialogue is being carried out at a high level between a government representative and a representative of the M-19 but did not disclose names or the site of the meeting.

Jaime Bateman Cayo, M-19 national commander, recently proposed to the government that they would lay down their arms and contribute to reestablishing order in Colombia if the government implemented a socioeconomic policy to benefit the neglected sectors.

Narino Palace, seat of the Colombian Government, maintained silence today regarding the radio report but did not deny it.

TURBAY 'GRATEFUL' FOR CASTRO'S EFFORTS IN M-19 CASE

PA161945 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay has said he is thankful for the efforts made by Cuban chief of state Fidel Castro to solve the problem that arose as a result of the seizure of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota by a guerrilla commando group of the M-19.

As far as I am concerned, I am very grateful to the government of President Fidel Castro and I am not denying he rendered a good service to my government, the Colombian president said.

Turbay made the statements in the final installment of the publication by the Colombian newspaper EL PUEBLO of a series of reports on the occupation of the embassy, which began on 27 February and ended 61 days later with the release of the hostages. A group of hostages left immediately for Havana, together with the guerrilla commando group.

According to the Colombian president, the M-19 commando group said that if their departure were to be for Cuba they would immediately release the hostages but that if they traveled to another nation they would retain the hostages. The Cuban option turned out to be the most advisable for my government and the guerrilla group, Turbay said.

GUERRILLA GROUPS CREATE FRONT TO LIBERATE PRISONERS

PA160159 Paris AFP in Spanish 1744 GMT 15 Jun 80

[By Farid Camel]

[Excerpt] Bogota, 15 Jun (AFP)--It was learned here today that concurrently with President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's announcement that amnesty for those who surrender will be proposed to Congress, and while pursuit of the insurrectionists has been stepped up, Colombian guerrillas put aside their ideological differences and established a front for the liberation of political prisoners.

Political commentators in the Colombian capital believe it is unlikely that the rebel groups will agree to surrender because the amnesty that will be proposed to the legislature in July will not apply to those who were already convicted or who at present are being tried by military courts.

The front, which according to unofficial reports was agreed upon at a time when the guerrillas are experiencing an alleged shortage of weapons, will be made up of the following groups: the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the pro-Castro National Liberation Army (ELN), the Maoist Peoples Liberation Army (EPL), the Trotskyist Workers Self-Defense Movement (MAO) and the 19 April Movement (M-19), which occupied the Dominican Embassy in Bogota in February and whose ideological leanings remain unknown.

FARC, the most important of the guerrilla organizations, is guided ideologically and militarily by the Communist Party of Colombia (PCC), according to repeated statements by the country's military authorities. The security forces stated recently that in order to resolve their weapons shortage, the FARC has stepped up kidnappings of wealthy persons.

According to official spokesmen, the group now has 12 fronts in different areas of Colombia. They are made up primarily of university students who leave the classrooms to join in the armed struggle with the goal of taking power and establishing a government of the masses.

For approximately the past 7 years, there have been great tactical and ideological divisions among the Colombian guerrillas, leading to the ouster of Fabio Vasquez, founder and top leader of the M-19.

Early this week it was rumored that Vasquez had returned to the country clandestinely and had reached an alleged understanding with the other rebel leaders.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO CUBA--Bogota--The government has announced that Jose Arias Carrizosa has been appointed ambassador to Cuba. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 Jun 80 PA]

GOVERNMENT DENIES SENDING MATERIEL TO EL SALVADOR

PA170034 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2355 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Caracas, 17 Jun (EFE)--The Venezuelan Government denied today that it had sent military supplies to the Salvadoran military junta or to the guerrillas that fight it.

Acting President Rafael Andres Montes de Oca made this statement at Maiquetia International Airport during the departure of Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins for Costa Rica. Montes de Oca referred specifically to the incident which occurred in El Salvador, when a Panamanian Air Force airplane crashed and ammunition of alleged Venezuelan origin was found aboard. He said that the government is making a thorough investigation of the matter to learn the true source of the military supplies found aboard the aircraft.

Acting Defense Minister Brig Gen Tomas Abreu Rascaniere said that the government "has not sold, donated or supplied war material to any country." He emphasized that President Herrera Campins has not helped the Salvadoran people in this manner and reasserted that the president has not sent weapons to the Salvadoran junta or the guerrillas. The alleged Venezuelan aid to El Salvador has been the center of a recent political debate and will apparently be the topic of a congressional discussion.

The government has been strongly criticized by the opposition sectors because of its alleged aid to the Salvadoran junta when some days ago Venezuelan ammunition boxes were found in the hands of the Salvadoran Army. At any rate, President Luis Herrera Campins' Social Christian government, even though it has expressed its economic and moral support for the government military junta, has emphasized that this support does not include armed action.

COPEI REJECTS GRANMA CHARGES OF SUBMISSION TO U.S.

PA160407 Paris AFP in Spanish 1707 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Caracas, 14 Jun (AFP)--The main directing body of the government's Social Christian Party [COPEI] rejected the charges made in Havana by the official newspaper GRANMA that their party is a tool of Washington.

COPEI's Secretary General Eduardo Fernandez said that Fidel Castro was a pawn at the service of a foreign power. Fernandez concluded by saying that Fidel Castro was wrong in trying to judge the Social Christians in the same manner that he judges himself--since he is in a position of subordination to the interests of an imperialist power.

Former foreign minister and prominent COPEI leader Aristides Calvani also referred to an article by former Cuban Foreign Minister Alarcon de Quesada published by GRANMA. However, he was less cutting in his remarks.

Calvani said that whatever is said in a newspaper--even in a socialist country, where newspapers express controlled opinions and where there is no freedom of the press--does not shape government policy. If it did shape policy, the United States and the Soviet Union would have broken relations a long time ago because of the things that PRAVDA says. PRAVDA is the official organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Calvani said in conclusion that a socialist country linked to the Soviet Union is in no position to speak about autonomy in its international relations.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON ARMS PLANE CRASH

PA171504 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 17 Jun 80 pp A-1, A-14

[Excerpts] The Panamanian Government yesterday reiterated its condemnation of "acts of interference in the internal affairs of other countries" and its "respect of the principles of nonintervention and the self-determination of peoples."

The statement was expressed in a communique issued by Government Minister Ricardo Rodriguez regarding the plane with provisional registration HP-776 which crashed in El Salvador on Sunday.

A government spokesman categorically denied reports that the plane crashed in El Salvador with ammunition for Salvadoran leftist guerrillas was a Panamanian Air Force plane.

Panamanian government information chief Boris Moreno said in a telephone interview that the twin-engine Aerocommander plane had been stolen by a civilian from a private hangar.

He indicated that Pilot Cesar Rodriguez was seriously injured but he was brought back to Panama aboard a Costa Rican plane. This confirms witness reports that another plane had picked up the pilot after the crash. Moreno identified him as Cesar Rodriguez and said he is hospitalized.

Moreno added that according to the Panamanian investigations, the plane's cargo was loaded in a secret airfield somewhere in Costa Rica.

Moreno said the Panamanian Government condemns all actions of interference in the domestic affairs of other countries and reiterates its position of respect of the principles of nonintervention and self-determination.

All the measures to be applied in this case will be those established by our laws, he added.

The Government and Justice Ministry has issued the following communique:

This ministry was informed that the plane with Panamanian provisional registration No 776 was involved in an accident in the Republic of El Salvador.

We have not yet gotten in touch with the Salvadoran authorities to fully establish the facts surrounding the presence of the aforementioned plane in Salvadoran territory.

Nevertheless, investigations have been undertaken regarding the presence of the plane in the national territory and we can state the following:

A. The aforementioned plane is an Aerocommander No 560-A, which previously had Colombian registration No HK 1172-P. It was confiscated by the Panamanian authorites for being involved in the illegal traffic of drugs on 1 August 1979 and in accordance with the normal procedure of Panamanian law, it was entrusted to the Panamanian Air Force until the legal case has been decided.

B. Since it was in bad mechanical condition, the airplane was at Paitilla Airport in the hangars of the Aviones de Panama Company which represents the manufacturer of this type of airplane.

C. The airplane was removed from the hangars without authorization and apparently was used in an operation against a friendly country.

D. We have received reliable information that the plane made a stopover in Costa Rica without the knowledge of that country's authorities and received a cargo whose content the Panamanian authorities have not been able to determine.

E. This was an isolated action by a Panamanian civilian without any ties with our authorities.

F. This citizen, the pilot of this operation, is under arrest for questioning to obtain further details on this action.

The national government takes advantage of this opportunity to reiterate its condemnation of acts of interference in the domestic affairs of other countries and to reiterate its respect of the principles of nonintervention and self-determination of peoples. In this specific case it will apply all those measures established by our legal system on the subject.

Panama, 16 June 1980.

Government and Justice Minister Ricardo Alonso Rodriguez.

Sanctions Against Pilot

PA172156 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The cancellation of his license and a fine of up to 3,000 Balboas could be the sanctions imposed on the pilot of the Panamanian aircraft involved in the illegal arms traffic to El Salvador, acting Civil Aeronautics Director Capt John Bennet told this station.

[Begin recording] [Question] Captain Bennet, what immediate measure has your office adopted in the case of the Panamanian plane that fell last weekend in El Salvador?

[Answer] We have immediately begun investigating the facts connected with this incident. We are investigating all the details connected with it in order to enforce the corresponding laws.

[Question] Captain Bennet, under Panamanian laws what sanctions might be imposed on the pilot involved in this activity?

[Answer] In the first place, we would have to refer to article No 71 of decree law No 19 of 8 August 1963, which establishes certain rules. For instance, it states that international flights necessitate an international flight plan. In this case there was no international flight plan, as we have already stated.

Article No 206 of that decree describes the abandonment of either an aircraft, its occupants or its cargo in any place other than its place of destination as a violation. Finally, there is article No 212 of that decree, which establishes the suspension or cancellation of a pilot's license depending on the repetition or seriousness of the offense committed. These are the specific articles contemplating sanctions that might be applicable in this case.

[Question] Aside from the cancellation of the license, is there any other type of sanction, such as a fine, for instance?

[Answer] Yes. Article No 212 also refers to the corresponding fine, which might amount to as much as 3,000 balboas.

[Question] Finally, Captain Bennet, to what authority within the Aeronautics Directorate does the study and subsequent application of sanctions correspond?

[Answer] In this specific case, the Civil Aeronautics Directorate's Air Security Department would be in charge of the investigation and would recommend the sanction. The sanction would then be executed by the Civil Aeronautics Directorate. [end recording]

AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA HUGO TORRIJOS RESIGNS

PA172229 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Panamanian Ambassador to Argentina Hugo Torrijos has resigned from his post to leave the government free to designate a new ambassador.

In view of the friendship that existed between Gen Omar Torrijos, former chief of government and National Guard commander, and former Argentine President Juan Domingo Peron, Hugo Torrijos was appointed 1 year ago as ambassador to Argentina with the principal purpose of making efforts to have General Peron's widow, Maria Estela Martinez, released to Panama. Since Ambassador Torrijos' efforts failed, he decided to resign.

MATUTINO COLUMNIST ANALYZES DUTIES OF CANAL COMMISSION

PA162249 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 16 Jun 80 p 4-A

[Luis Restrepo article: "Important Commentaries"]

[Text] In last Thursday's issue, I published a letter sent to me by Ricardo Alonso Rodriguez, minister of government and justice, who is also one of the Panamanian representatives on the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission. In the introduction to the letter, I said that I would keep on asking questions and analyzing matters because I think I am expressing the feelings of the Panamanians who have an interest in learning about everything that happens in this very delicate matter in the relations between Panama and the United States.

The letter from the minister of government and justice gives me a chance to make the following comments, which are certainly very important for Panama's handling of these delicate affairs.

1. The inclusion in section 1.1 of the regulation of the duty of the Commission's Board of Directors to "elaborate policy" for Commission affairs is similar to the description of duties set down in Paragraph 3 (A) for Article III of the treaty when it states that "the Panama Canal Commission shall be supervised by a board...."

I hope that the duty of "elaborating policy" means drafting, approving, amending or rejecting the Commission's policy regarding the management, operation, and maintenance of the canal.

It is within this interpretation that the Panamanian representatives must review policy on employment, salary, training which has been taken over by the administration since 1 October 1979 and which has been denounced as detrimental to the interests of Panama and Panamanian workers.

2. The election of Edwin Frabrega as president of the Finance and Budget Commission will allow Panamanians to learn details about enormous sums of money spent on the maintenance of the North American colony living within the so-called housing areas, which go to the extreme of purchasing fireworks for the 4th of July celebrations. We will also learn how much the United States is charging canal operations for interest favoring the U.S. Treasury and if the necessary funds are being assigned for the adequate maintenance of the canal and to modernize it so it can handle the increase of traffic and the size of the vessels that find the canal route attractive.

3. The committee on improvements and maintenance of the canal must ensure that the organization and resources exist within the Commission for such important work and must demand that a Panamanian engineer be in charge of these programs.

4. We agree with the Panamanian members of the Board of Directors' decision to avail themselves of the organization to reiterate Panama's stand regarding violations and distortions of the treaties by the Commission administration by virtue of unilateral interpretation of the treaties or pursuant to the dispositions of Law 96-70 of the United States Congress.

However, the Panamanian Ministry of Foreign Relations must file formal charges with the U.S. State Department, which is obligated to reply. If the reply is not satisfactory, the Panamanian Government will utilize the mechanisms for settling disputes established in the treaty and international laws. Those charges outlined by President Royo in his letters to President Carter and which have not yet been officially presented by the Panamanian Foreign Ministry are:

1. The provisions of Law 96-70 placing the President of the United States and his defense secretary above the Executive Board;

2. The provisions of Law 96-70 authorizing the President of the United States to issue rules on administrative ("policy") in Panamanian territory;

3. The provisions of Law 96-70 permitting the President of the United States to appoint a chief engineer and assign duties to him;

4. The power given by Law 96-70 to the President of the United States to ask the administrator of the Panama Canal Commission to comply with the guidelines of the U.S. armed forces when in his opinion conditions exist that threaten the security of the canal;

5. The provision of Law 96-70 compelling the Commission to keep the U.S. ambassador abreast of the activities and operation of the canal;

6. The obligation imposed by Law 96-70 that the Commission must adopt a code of conduct applicable even to officials of the Panamanian Government who represent our country on the Executive Board;

7. The creation of the position of ombudsman to be held by a U.S. citizen; incidentally we understand that an American has already been appointed to perform these duties;

8. The discrimination practiced by excluding Panamanians from the application of Section 1256 of Law 96-70 on the cost of living adjustment;

9. The power given to the President of the United States to establish an employment system; it should pertain to the Executive Board;

10. The setting of minimum wages which is a power given to the Executive Board.

We Panamanians hope that the Panamanian Government representatives on the Executive Board will be able to review the following at the next meeting. The pay scale adopted by the Commission; all policies regarding the employment and increasing participation [of Panamanians]; the rotation of foreigners; and recruitment outside the Republic of Panama.

We Panamanians also hope Eng Guillermo van Horde will be appointed chief engineer.

CRITICA PRAISES CARTER, HOPES FOR HIS VICTORY

PA111245 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 10 Jun 80 p 4

["Bona Fide" column by Camilo Perez: "Political and Human Contradictions"]

[Text] U.S. politicians are deeply involved in the campaign to win their parties' nominations for the presidential elections. Ronald Reagan, the Republican Party's stubborn reactionary, will most probably run against Jimmy Carter. We met Carter 4 years ago when he was running for his party's nomination. We liked his personality and believed he was the best of the lot. We said he would win against Ford, and he did.

Today, as we are faced with deep conflicts in international affairs, we believe Carter should be reelected. We believe he is the best candidate.

Because he has not been tainted by any accusation of corruption, because his best asset is his Christian morality and his plain but firm belief in peace (capitalist style, but peace anyway), we identify with his struggle against war. We want the victory of a man with whom you can talk and one we know is surrounded by advisers who can distinguish between political extremes and openmindedness.

That is why we strongly oppose Reagan's candidacy. In Reagan we unfortunately see the prototype of a tough United States, with the big stick, relying on its power to impose respect, which is not the best way to make friends.

Today people should get along with each other. When there are differences between different systems, the Third World can act as a mediator to prevent direct clashes.

In March Reagan told the foreign relations conference in Chicago that the United States should intervene in other countries in order to preserve that colossus' security. Reagan does not realize that the correlation of forces has changed, and that the power of oil makes the United States dependent of the whims of the Arab oil-producing countries.

Why are we in this situation? Because in the past U.S. and European capitalism used to set prices, determine the degree of development of other countries, and sell their products--manufactured with raw materials from developing countries--at exorbitant prices.

If we analyze the economic and political situation, we will unfailingly discover that men who think like Reagan will lead the United States to another war just to satisfy a vanity which is no longer in line with the prestige of that country. Meanwhile, Carter has the distinction of having averted war.

In the case of Iran he has exhausted all means of conciliation and negotiation. We understand what happened with the helicopters that went to rescue the hostages, but it was his duty to send them. At least it has been proven that it had to be done, as the only way to avert a war, which in other times would have already broken out.

We must compare, analyze and decide once and for all that today the future of the world is at stake in the United States, because for better or worse, in Moscow, Beijing, and Washington, there is a clear desire to avert war and allow the world to live in peace, at least for some time.

COSTA RICA

HERRERA: VENEZUELA WILLING TO USE 'GOOD OFFICES' WITH OPEC

PA171450 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Venezuela yesterday entered the Central American and Caribbean political arena through a speech by President Luis Herrera Campins who reiterated Venezuela's desire to offer, along with other nations of the continent, a political alternative for the region. In a speech before the Costa Rican legislature, President Herrera Campins proposed a centrist alternative directed at combatting what he described as the ideologies of the right and left.

Despite the fact that he did not name his rivals, Herrera Campins' speech was clearly directed at contending for the leadership in the transformation of the region with Fidel Castro's government.

Herrera Campins reiterated the need to establish a new international order. He added that the developing countries have an instrument of particular effectiveness to help them achieve this goal--OPEC. To the extent that the negotiating power of OPEC--to which Venezuela belongs--increases, the entire Third World is also strengthened in the face of the industrialized countries in the North-South dialogue, the Venezuelan president said. In this way, he placed at the disposition of the region's countries the main political tool that Venezuela has for its policy of closer ties--petroleum. He stressed Venezuela's willingness to use its good offices as an OPEC member to find forms of cooperation with the Third World countries.

FORMER OFFICIAL DENIES SENDING ARMS TO EL SALVADOR

PA172043 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] I (?barely) know Cesar Rodriguez and I have no links with him. I don't know where he gets his information that I am participating in arms trafficking, Manuel Enrique Guerra, former public security deputy minister has said. In view of the crash of an airplane with weapons in El Salvador and Pilot Cesar Rodriguez' charge that Guerra is responsible for the transfer of weapons from Costa Rica to El Salvador, the former public security deputy minister in the Figueres administration said that at no time has he participated in the sending of weapons to El Salvador.

Guerra said he knows Panamanian Cesar Rodriguez but that he has no ties with him. Rodriguez has not worked for me and that plane is not mine, he added. I (?do not know) why he has said that I am responsible for the transfer of weapons. I believe that these are speculations being made at Panamanian high levels or by newsmen in Panama because we have never worked together, Guerra said. This young man is wrong in linking me with affairs that [words indistinct], Guerra said. He indicated that he is a very busy person so as to [words indistinct]. I am very old and I am too busy to get involved in those affairs, the former deputy minister said.

Guerra said he helped the Fidel Castro revolution but that he did so because everyone that could did so, even by joining the revolution. It is no secret that everyone helped Castro, Guerra said. He added that he furnished an airplane to send weapons to the Sierra Maestra. Regarding the aid he gave for the overthrow of the tyrant Somoza, Guerra said he worked for the overthrow as all Costa Ricans did. Guerra said he had problems with Somoza when he fought his ideology. He said that was the extent of his interventions in the revolutions of those countries. Right now I am only involved in my work, Guerra said.

MARITIME VIGILANCE IN PACIFIC INTENSIFIED

PA160030 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1827 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] San Jose, 14 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican Government, in order to prevent the looting of its fishing wealth, has intensified its vigilance in the Pacific Ocean. The announcement was made by Public Security and Government Minister Carlos Arguedas Lefranco who said that this vigilance will be centered mainly on Cocos Island, located 300 miles from the coast, and which serves as a fresh water supply for fishing vessels. A coast guard launch is also patrolling Cuajiniquil, Santa Elena, Salinas Bay and other areas also on the Pacific along the Nicaraguan border.

Arguedas Lefranco said that the vigilance in this last sector is to keep Costa Rican fishermen from being attacked by pirate vessels. The minister also said that maritime surveillance will be supported by an airplane recently seized from foreign drug traffickers and which is suited for this type of work. During 1978 and 1979 the Costa Rican Government captured a large number of pirate fishing vessels, which it forced to pay stiff fines and to purchase fishing rights.

PETROLEUM EXPLORATIONS TO BEGIN IN 1981

PA162315 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1914 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] San Jose, 16 Jun (Fernando Altmann Ortiz, Costa Rican economy, industry and commerce minister, who will become energy minister starting 1 July, announced that this country will begin petroleum explorations in 1981. Studies to determine the region's geophysical conditions will be made in Baja Talamanca on the Caribbean coast near the Panamanian border.

The Costa Rican Government has promoted a $2 million loan with the Inter-American Development Bank for this purpose. The explorations, to be made by Costa Rican personnel, will have the cooperation of experts from other Latin American countries. It is also possible that specialized foreign companies will be contracted if it is deemed necessary.

"The moment of truth" has come, Minister Altmann said, referring to the studies that will determine once and for all if there are petroleum possibilities in Baja Talamanca. U.S. companies explored this region in 1956, but the work was abandoned when petroleum pressure dropped and petroleum later surfaced mixed with water.

EL SALVADOR

ARMS PLANE CRASH CONTINUES TO SPARK CONTROVERSY

Defense Minister Interviewed Further

PA170137 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1750 GMT 16 Jun 80

[News conference with Defense and Public Security Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia Merino held at the General Staff Headquarters on 16 June--presumably live--all questioners unidentified]

[Excerpt] [Question] Does the Salvadoran Armed Forces administration have the necessary technical means to detect the presence of unathorized planes overflying El Salvador?

[Answer] Yes, it is possible. We have technical detectors, but there are times when due to over-confidence or a tendency to doubt that these things might happen, we as an armed institution sometimes fail to detect planes, as was the case yesterday, for we had not detected that plane.

[Question] Mr Minister, do you think yesterday's weapons transfer is connected with the announced guerrilla offensive against the current government?

[Answer] It is undoubtedly connected, since they have announced a war, and ammunition and weapons are for war. That war plan mentions no date, because you know that here we have had a black December, Black January, black February, black March, then in May there was a date--20 May, 30 May--then 14 and 15 June, and so forth. All that is part of the psychosis that these groups want to create in this country.

[Question] Colonel, aside from this plane that was shown to the country, has the army intelligence service detected any other planes that have entered our territory from other points?

[Answer] Yes, they have been detected, but it has not been possible to establish any contact. And not only planes--more than one helicopter has been detected, even though this has not been duly confirmed. But orders have already been given that all craft violating our airspace should be shot down.

[Question] [words indistinct] state of emergency.

[Answer] True. In an effort to find (?a sequel) to yesterday's incident, our air force patrolled our entire national territory yesterday with instructions to act whenever advisable.

[Question] Have the air force flights been intensified now?

[Answer] They have been intensified and intensive patrolling is currently taking place throughout the national territory.

[Question] For what kind of weapon is this ammunition?

[Answer] This ammunition is exclusively for [words indistinct].

[Question] Was any other type of ammunition to be used in other weapons seized?

[Answer] Yes, we also seized ammunition for bazookas, rocket launchers and mortars. They are Chinese-made.

[Question] [words indistinct] Colonel, has it been learned which individuals or groups were to have received these weapons?

[Answer] No, that is not known. It was not specified there, but, logically, we (?know).

[Question[On the basis of the Panamanian Government's information that the plane belonged to a commercial air taxi company. What promise has the Panamanian Government made to investigate why the plan had Panamanian Air Force registration?

[Answer] Well, no response has yet been given to that. You must understand that the Foreign Ministry will be in charge of this and therefore all that I am telling you now is unofficial information, because certain diplomatic contacts have already been made. For its part Panama has offered to reinforce its license and flight controls in order to prevent similar situations in the future.

[Question] Mr Minister, there has been talk that the Sandinists sent these weapons to the Salvadoran guerrillas. What is your view?

[Answer] Well, that is something quite difficult to confirm, and you may be sure that it will always be denied. But undoubtedly, we all know the course, origin, source and purpose of these weapons. So I think not only us, but the entire Salvadoran people can imagine where all this is coming from.

[Question] Colonel, according to the flight plan, did this plane land in Nicaragua?

[Answer] We know this plane landed in Nicaragua and I believe the flight plan constitutes evidence that this is the case. Logically, this may be denied, but these are deductions [words indistinct]. We will conduct international investigations in order to establish the truth about all this because, truly, it is not only the armed forces, but the entire Salvadoran people who should feel offended, for this is nothing but an offense against a people.

[Question] Under these circumstances, will the aircraft be immediately confiscated by the Salvadoran Government?

[Answer] We can regard this plane as a pirate craft, which will come under exclusive control of the Salvadoran Air Force.

[Question] As to the other plane mentioned, Colonel, has its course been learned?

[Answer] That has not been established exactly, but that can also be deduced. The advisable thing to do here is to make the corresponding diplomatic investigations. Then, if sincerity exists and if it is true that there is a desire to cooperate, we can learn its whereabouts, where it went, what it did, what it had done, what it planned to do, where it was headed, for what purpose, what it was carrying, where it landed and what those who were in it did. There are two important persons involved --the pilots. They are either dead or injured. If there is sincerity and courage on the part of other countries, I think it would be fair and advisable to say before the world where they are, where they went, why they were there, who sent them, where they were going and what their purpose was.

Envoy to Panama Recalled

PA171812 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Communique released by the Salvadoran Embassy dated 16 June 1980]

[Text] The Salvadoran Embassy hereby informs the Panamanian media that following the incident involving the landing in El Salvador of a plane with a Panamanian license which was carrying weapons and ammunition supposedly destined for leftwing subversive elements operating in the country, Col Julio Gonzalez Palomo, Salvadoran ambassador to Panama, has been urgently recalled by the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry to explain the incident.

Speculation Surrounding Accident

PA171947 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1902 GMT 17 Jun 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--An accident involving a plane with a Panamanian license on a rural landing strip east of here might be the jey to unlock the mystery surrounding the smuggling of arms to this country.

Even though official information on the matter is still confusing, it is believed that the authorities might be about to get to the core of the "criminal organization" which for the past 2 years has promoted the illegal entry of weapons and ammunition to El Salvador. Furthermore, investigations might show that not only foreign nationals and people linked with the underground groups operating in El Salvador, but also elements as "innocent" as government officials in any of the nations involved in the traffic are implicated in the smuggling of arms.

These assumptions which have not been openly stated by official spokesmen were learned by ACAN-EFE after consulting Salvadoran Government circles and also official statements by governments involved in the case.

To many it is still a puzzle how a plane parked at Paitilla Airport in Panama under the alleged custody of the Panamanian Air Force was authorized "just like that" to take off with a fight plan which was obviously false in view of the recent incidents.

The main question for the moment is also whether the plane actually developed mechanical trouble as it overflew Salvadoran territory and so had to crash-land on a runway which was not its final destination or whether the place where it had the accident was precisely the point where the ammunition was going to be unloaded. The landing strip, located in a cotton farm in San Miguel Department, 150 km east of here, is one out of approximately 150 which are spread throughout a large part of mideastern El Salvador.

While it is believed that the plane developed mechanical trouble, some army officers have not dismissed the possibility that this is the place where the two craft were supposed to drop their cargo. For many, it is too much of a coincidence that the plane that was following the one that had the accident reached the exact place of the accident. Some claim that would not have been possible unless both pilots knew the exact place where they were going to land in El Salvador. According to eyewitnesses, the other craft reached the site of the accident a few minutes after the small plane collided with a tree at the end of the runway. Some have reached the conclusion that the pilots knew the site of the crash-landing perfectly well and since there were no communications facilities because it was a rural runway, they learned of the accident only after the other plane had already landed.

In the past few months, the national and international media have speculated extensively about the smuggling of weapons from Costa Rica to El Salvador. Such speculation seems to have a solid basis when one finds out what the pilot of the plane that had the accident in San Miguel said.

Cesar Rodriguez, hurt in the collision and currently in the custody of Panamanian security, has accused Manuel Enrique Guerra, former Costa Rica deputy public security minister of directing the arms traffic to El Salvador. In turn Guerra has denied the charges to ACAN-EFE in San Jose.

The incident which promises to provide sufficient data for the Salvadoran Government to undertake a domestic investigation into the smuggling of arms has also had some adverse effects somehow.

The Nicaraguan Embassy in El Salvador confirmed to ACAN-EFE yesterday that it will protest newspaper reports published here on Monday. According to the Salvadoran morning newspaper LA PRENSA GRAFICA, the arms and ammunition brought in the plane were "Sandinist".

Jose Guillermo Garcia, the Salvadoran defense minister, himself made a veiled confirmation of that report to press correspondents Monday noon in referring to the case. "We all know that the weapons were sent from Venezuela to we know what country, and it is to be presumed that that is where they came from" Garcia said. When a reporter pointed out to Garcia that the Nicaraguan Government had already lodged a previous protest when Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the government junta, made some statements to that effect, Garcia replied, "We are not saying that the (Nicaraguan) Government is sending the weapons but it is obvious that that is where they are coming from".

What seems evident now is that the smuggling of arms from Costa Rica to El Salvador has certainly been common practice for the past 2 years. Aside from the fact that such traffic should necessarily have a foolproof organization, the conditions of the Salvadoran territory favor the entry of small aircraft. A large part of the southeast is rife with rural landing strips for use by agricultural planes engaged in spraying the cotton fields. There is a minimum of surveillance over these runways because constant surveillance would involve much manpower and money.

The place where the Panamanian plane crashed is less than a 20-minute flight away from the Gulf of Fonseca, on the border between Nicaragua and Honduras. A plane can easily take off and leave the country undetected from any of the more than 150 rural landing strips in southeastern El Salvador. Furthermore, not only can foreign craft land but also Salvadoran craft can take off from any of these runways and make a roundtrip to Costa Rica or any other southern nation without spending more than 4 hours in the entire operation.

Even after the government threat to down "pirate" planes found violating the national airspace, there is little likelihood that such surveillance will have immediate results. Despite the fact that there are several Salvadoran Army garrisons in the area and the security corps is watching the rural areas, there may still be more "pirate" flights to El Salvador loaded with clandestine weapons and ammunition in the future.

For now, however, the Salvadoran authorities already have the key to unlock the mystery and it is very possible that new data will surface in the next few hours, days or weeks. Of course the Salvadoran Government won't be able to do whatever they can to stop the smuggling of weapons to El Salvador.

DEFENSE MINISTER DEFENDS JUNTA, CRITICIZES LEFTISTS

PA171302 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 16 Jun 80 pp 9, 23

[Excerpt] During an interview Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez said that the leftists had been in the government and that they had tried to cause a crisis. This was during the first junta. They left and now from the outside they are exerting pressure and trying to create problems. It would appear they want the armed forces to be disbanded. "However, the status of the armed forces is not negotiable," he pointed out. He recalled that the junta, as a viable alternative for El Salvador, is promoting general welfare activities and thus has the people's support.

Colonel Gutierrez complained about the international campaign carried out by the leftwing. This campaign, he admitted, has had some success in some places in Europe, where social democrats believe everything they hear, except what the government says. "But we are trying to refute their lies," Colonel Gutierrez said. He added that the government cannot do as the leftists in waging those campaigns with ill-begotten money.

ANOTHER MORALES EHRLICH SON JOINS GUERRILLAS

PA170402 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0033 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Another son of Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Christian Democratic Party [PDC] member of the Salvadoran Government junta, has joined the Marxist guerrillas, the underground Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL] announced here today.

Carlos Ernesto Morales Carbonell announced in a letter distributed by the FPL to the news media, that he had joined the underground movement and urged his father to "resign from the present administration." Two months ago, Jose Antonio Morales Carbonell, the oldest son of Morales Ehrlich, made a similar appeal to his father in a letter also distributed by the FPL.

Morales Ehrlich replied to his son's appeal by saying that it was he who "urged his son to leave the path of violence and join the peaceful means to save El Salvador," proposed by the government junta.

In his letter, Carlos Ernesto asks Morales Ehrlich "not to continue being an accomplice of U.S. imperialism," in what he called "a campaign to exterminate the people."

Jose Antonio Morales Carbonell joined the FPL after having apparently received training in Cuba, where he went as an exile in May 1979 after obtaining a safe-conduct following his participation in the takeover of the French Embassy in San Salvador. At this time Jose Antonio was a member of the Leftist Peoples Revolutionary Bloc, the front of the masses of the communist guerrillas in El Salvador.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENTS LIMITED TO MINISTRY OFFICIALS

PA171853 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 10 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] The government of the republic, through the general secretariat of the presidency, has circulated an official letter addressed to all state entities and banning officials from making statements regarding the country's foreign policy.

This newspaper contacted Secretary General Jorge Garcia Granados regarding this and he said that the decision had been made to avoid any rumors or misunderstandings.

According to the precepts of the government structure, he stressed, the government's foreign policy is carried out by the Foreign Ministry and no other officials are empowered to do so at any time.

The document in question, he added, prohibits government officials from manking any statements regarding a given international situation which may lead to the belief that it is a government decision.

Any topic concerning foreign policy will be exclusively made by the Foreign Ministry, he concluded.

FOUR PERSONS SEEK ASYLUM IN BELGIAN EMBASSY

PA172237 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The Belgian Embassy has contacted the Foreign Ministry regarding four persons who have sought asylum there. The Belgian ambassador advised the Foreign Ministry that four persons have sought asylum in that embassy, but since Belgium has signed no agreement on political asylum with Guatemala it cannot give protection to those seeking protection under its flag. Meanwhile, the ambassador has made the respective notification so that a more viable formula will be found to solve the conflict.

HONDURAS

U.S.-LENT HELICOPTERS ARRIVE TO PATROL BORDER

PA160009 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 10 Jun 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Ten helicopters which the U.S. Government loaned to our country, for the purpose of patrolling the border region with El Salvador, have arrived.

These helicopters are part of the $3.5 million in military aid given to Honduras by the U.S. Government this year.

The date in which the helicopters will begin their patrols has not been revealed yet since the Honduran pilots and mechanics who will handle them are being trained at schools both in the United States and in Panama.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT TO INVESTIGATE ARMS PLANE CASE

PA172226 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] At the Salvadoran Government's request, Nicaragua will investigate our country's involvement in the case of the plane loaded with weapons and ammunition that crashed in El Salvador, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman has announced.

He added that during his talks yesterday afternoon with Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez, the latter told him that the plane's flight plan was Tocumen-David-Nicaragua. D'Escoto contends that these details do not constitute sufficient evidence that the plane actually landed in Nicaragua and says that he doubts the veracity of the flight plan, as it might simply be a diversionary trick. Nonetheless, he stressed, in no way does he doubt the information provided by Minister Chavez.

Nonintervention Principle Affirmed

PA171717 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] People must be the protagonists of their own destiny, the foreign minister of the revolutionary government has said. Tonight we asked Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman about the Aerocommander aircraft which crashed in San Miguel Department and which supposedly was taking weapons to Salvadoran guerrillas.

The minister said he has contacted the Salvadoran foreign minister to clear up the matter and to explain the revolutionary government position of nonintervention in any manner in the current situation in the sister republic of El Salvador. We will listen to Foreign Minister Brockman speaking for our listeners of our revolution newscast:

[Begin recording] I spoke with my Salvadoran counterpart, Fidel Chavez Mena, who told me that in fact an Aerocommander with Panamanian license No HP-776 had crashed in Miraflores Ranch near San Miguel. He also told me that another aircraft had landed in the same strip on the Caresadias Ranch and the other name was difficult to prounounce--Von Seldlitz. Neither was Nicaraguan nor [words indistinct]. What they claim is that the plane was transporting weapons and that [word indistinct]. The second plane took the pilot and co-pilot as well as part of the cargo. [passage indistinct]

We are not interventionist. We believe that each people must be the protagonists of their own destiny and each people must carry out the struggles deemed most convenient for their own country. [end recording]

Further Details

PA180047 Paris AFP in Spanish 2311 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 17 Jun (AFP)--El Salvador's charge d'affaires in Managua, Jose Vasquez, today asked the Sandinist Government to carry out a thorough investigation on the origin of the arms transported by an airplane that on Sunday had to make a forced landing in Salvadoran territory. According to the Salvadoran authorities, the documents found inside the plane establish that the 20,000 rounds of ammunition for G-3 rifles found in the plane had been sent to Nicaragua's Sandinist guerrillas on 26 June 1977 and that they are of Venezuelan manufacture.

The Salvadoran official, after requesting an investigation by the Nicaraguan authorities, went to his country to be briefed on the case by his government. The diplomat did not file any direct claims with the Sandinist Government. He said that on his return to Managua there will probably be an exchange of notes between the two governments.

Vasquez said today that "in a most respectful manner" he has asked the Nicaraguan foreign ministry to carry out a "thorough investigation regarding this case." The official added he is sure "the problem will soon be solved through diplomatic channels." Vasquez also said that the ammunition was Venezuelan-made and that the plane has a provisional Panamanian Air Force registry but there is no report as to the location of the plane's take-off field.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry said at noon today that it is not prepared to comment on the matter yet.

RECONSTRUCTION JUNTA CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

PA171931 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0155 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Managua, 16 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, formed 1 year ago in San Jose, Costa Rica, today commemmorated its first anniversary with a ceremony held at the Government house here. The diplomatic corps was invited.

The National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], the organization which called for the establishment of the junta, was present at the event. Also present were the diplomatic corps and the members of the Cabinet and the Supreme Court of justice. The program included the reading of the first proclamation of the government junta as well as addresses by Commander Jaime Wheelock and Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a National Reconstruction Government junta member.

Commander Wheelock stated that the Nicaraguan revolution is determined to build a new country "where justice, liberty and democracy are the bases of a new society." Wheelock also stated that social tensions in the country are being relieved through health and housing programs. The Sandinist leader said that "at present in Nicaragua there is calm and internal stability, while the people who have put their trust in the government are working arduously."

He also stated that "we will not deny that there are problems, difficulties,and backwardness, but what is important is that we have achieved peace and are walking on the path to national independence."

Government junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado said the government had not been formed behind the peoples's back. Ramirez said the Sandinist Front consulted the people under arms regarding each one of the members who would form the junta through the military communications network used to direct the liberation war. "All war fronts were consulted," he said.

Ramirez also said that once the junta was formed, it undertook a political offensive--parallel to the military offensive--to internationally isolate the Somozist dictatorship. He recalled that at the time there was international approval as well as threats but the junta upheld the Sandinist principles. Ramirez Mercado added that the government plan which was announced then, "has not been changed in the least. Those who claim otherwise are those who conceived the government plan according to their own interests and not based on the desires of the people who were struggling then and are now participating in the national reconstruction," Ramirez added. [passage omitted]

Violeta Barrios de Chamorro today writes about this commemoration in the editorial section of the newspaper LA PRENSA: "I feel compelled not to remain silent on this day when our wish has been fulfilled. Nicaragua is today free from Somozism and foreign interventions. Long live free Nicaragua!"

TEXACO WORKERS SEIZE COMPANY OFFICES

PA172351 Managua Radio Mil in Spanish 1900 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Texaco workers have seized the company's office here to demand an immediate answer to their demands which were submitted to the company's manager a few months ago. Among other things the workers are asking for severance pay for the years they have worked for the company. There have been cases in which some workers who had worked for Texaco for more than 20 years were dismissed without receiving severance pay or any other type of compensation.

Although the workers are occupying the offices, Texaco operations are normal and no incidents have been reported. The workers' action is only affecting the company's top executives who are not allowed into their offices.

BRIEFS

FSLN HISTORY COMMISSION--The National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] has issued a communique appointing a history commission made up of Companero Commanders of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, Tomas Borge and Humberto Ortega. The commision will organize all the work on the writing of a history of the final offensive and the liberation struggle against the dictatorship. Persons who possess documents, information and so forth which they consider can be useful for this purpose may send them to the commission. [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 17 Jun 80 PA]

GRANMA REPORTS 15 JUN MARIEL DEPARTURES

FL171035 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The Cuban daily GRANMA's "News From Mariel" column says that 108 antisocial elements left that Cuban port for Florida Sunday. [word indistinct] The daily adds that two U.S. boats arrived in Mariel over the weekend. At dawn Monday there were 12 boats anchored in Mariel.

No Departures 16 Jun

FL171437 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] News From Mariel: Because of the weather, no boats left Mariel for the United States yesterday. At the time the third edition of today's GRANMA went to press, 12 boats from Florida remained in Mariel. No boats from the United States arrived in Mariel yesterday.

GRANMA RIDICULES COSTA RICA'S CARAZO

PA172137 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] GRANMA today carries an article, "The Star of the Scum," asserting that Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo is a strange figure, Ronald Reagan in reverse, because he wants to get to Hollywood through his country's presidency.

Carazo wants to be original, GRANMA says. After doing everything he had to do to become president, he yearns for the past, and instead of adopting the sober, thoughtful and respectable stance of a statesman, he wishes to be remembered by his lavish demagoguery and politicking. Obsessed by the limelight, drunk with applause and publicity, dreaming of the day of the day teenage girls will run after him for autographs, his presidential term is running along without his presiding over or working on matters for which he was elected.

Last week [words indistinct] Carazo went to Paris because he heard that a stroll along the Seine is good for an artist, and--since he wants to be original--he could think of nothing better to do than to defend the reactionary junta that is illegally holding power in El Salvador. Despite his efforts--although he did everything possible to show his qualities as an entertainer--he did not land a contract in Paris.

Someone suggested that he go to Miami. With the words he learned, he attacked Cuba, its revolution and its people and said Costa Rica would receive the criminals, lumpen and antisocial elements leaving through the Cuban port of Mariel with open arms.

GRANMA stressed that Carazo returned to Costa Rica with high hopes, and even though he may not become a movie actor or get to dance the can-can, he became the star of the scum.

DOMINICA

PRIME MINISTER SETS GENERAL ELECTION FOR 21 JULY

FL171230 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 12 Jun 80 p 1

[By Peter Richards]

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Wednesday (CANA)--Prime Minister Mr. Oliver Seraphine tonight announced that general elections will be held here on July 21, a mere week before the date provided for by the Constitution.

In a 10-minute address to the nation, Mr. Seraphine who took over as head of government following last year's dramatic fall of his predecssor, Mr. Patrick John, said that nomination day will be July 1.

The prime minister, under pressure to hold elections for some time, stoutly defended his administration against charges that he did not wish to hold elections in the time called for by the opposition groups.

When Mr. Seraphine hastily put together the makeshift administration last June, it was expected that he would have been in office for only six months before elections would be held.

Mr Seraphine has resisted the calls of opposition groups, the church and the business sector to step down.

"Today I am satisfied that while a mandate of six months was given to me...we knew the cry for six months was designed to make sure that no way whatsoever could there be anything else but a Freedom Party government in this country," Mr. Seraphine said.

The Freedom Party, a right-wing grouping, is considered the official opposition in Parliament.

Mr. Seraphine said that the Freedom Party was calling for the elections as early as December of last year because it wanted to present itself as the only legitimate party to the people of the country.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRESENCE OF U.S. NAVY DESTROYER PROTESTED

PA180253 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Dominican Republic political circles and the news media have asked the government of President Antonio Guzman for an explanation of the presence of a U.S. Navy destroyer, which anchored last weekend in Dominican waters under the pretext of giving the crew shore leave. They also denounced the presence of other U.S. ships which are participating in provocative maneuvers against countries of the Caribbean, especially Cuba.

PRESIDENT GUZMAN SHUFFLES CABINET, ADDS WOMAN

PA170225 Paris AFP in Spanish 2302 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 16 Jun (AFP)--President Antonio Guzman shuffled his cabinet today and for the first time included a woman at the state secretary level.

The president placed a former cane grower in the powerful State Sugar Council [CEA], which controls 12 sugar mills.

Guzman appointed Vicente Sanchez Baret as secretary of sports, Manuel Fernandez Marmol as secretary of industry and commerce, Dr Julia Rosa de la Cruz as secretary of interior and police, Secundino Gil Moralez as CEA executive director, Jesus de la Cruz as administrator of the Welfare and Housing Institute and Salvador Marra as president of the Industrial Promotion Corporation.

Dr De la Cruz, a lawyer practicing in the small village of Nagua, in the northeastern part of the country, is third in the Cabinet in the line of succession to the presidency. Her duties involve control of the national police and the country's governors.

VICE PRESIDENT MAJLUTA REJECTS PLOT CHARGES

PA160034 Paris AFP in Spanish 1447 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 14 Jun (AFP)--Dominican Republic Vice President Jacobo Majluta rejected rumors insinuating that he was plotting against President Antonio Guzman. The two men are members of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD].

Majluta said: I know Antonio Guzman and I know that not for a minute will he believe in the possibility that I could be plotting to assume power before the next election. The vice president said that he hopes to run for president in the 1982 elections, but he said that the vice presidency limits his possibilities.

In an interview published in the influential magazine AHORA, he said that as vice president he is compelled to remain silent about matters with which he may not be in agreement, or to support things which he may not believe are the best alternative.

Majluta was dismissed last week from the post of director of the powerful corporation of state concerns which manages the properties seized from former dictator Rafael Trujillo. According to general opinion, this intensified the existing differences between the president and the main PRD leaders, including Majluta and PRD Secretary General Jose Francisco Pena Gomez.

Insisting in his presidential aspirations, Majluta said: I am convinced that I shall attain power by proper, correct and loyal means. I am not in a hurry; I know what I am doing. He also discarded the possibility that President Guzman may present his candidacy for reelection and said that he had heard the president himself say that he did not want to be nominated.

JAMAICA

MANLEY ACCUSES OPPOSITION JLP OF FASCISM, SPYING

FL171325 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 13 Jun 80 pp 1, 19

[Text] Prime Minister Michael Manley has accused the opposition Jamaica Labour Party Wednesday night of being responsible for perpetrating fascism in the country.

Addressing thousands of supporters at the People's National Party (P.N.P.) mass rally in the Half-Way Tree Square, Mr. Manley, who is party president, said that the main elements of fascism were spreading the communist lie, propaganda, the use of violence, undermining institutions of the country and the creation of a spy system.

The rally, which was called to present the P.N.P.'s 15 candidates for the corporate area in the upcoming eneral election, heard from Mr. Manley of what he called an elaborate spy system which he said the J.L.P. had set up which had "no parallel in the history of the country". It was like "a bag of leprosy let loose".

Mr Manley then alleged that foreign agencies were working with the J.L.P. He said that included "reactionary people" like the John Birch Society in America, alleging that this was where "most of the JLP 's money came from".

Why Economic Hardship

Mr. Manley said that the principal cause of damage to the economy, as distinct from that caused by world forces, was the communist lie spread by the opposition.

The J.L.P. was using this lie not just to win an election but for the deeper purpose of frightening the middle class, businessmen and those abroad who were thinking of investing here. All this added up to fascism, he said.

Mr. Manley referred to what he said was the deliberate spreading of fear and confusion and "the gang of hacks" who wrote day after day doing the same thing which was aimed at ruining the country.

Mr. Manley presented the candidates with "great pride". His own presentation as the candidate for East Central Kingston was done by his wife Mrs. Beverley Manley.

Other candidates presented were: Mr. Chadderton Ward, social worker (Western Kingston); Mr. Ralph Brown, minister of local government (West Central Kingston); Mr. Hugh Small (Eastern Kingston); Dr. Winston Davidson, parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Health (West Rural St. Andrew) Mr. Roy McGann, parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of National Security (East Rural St. Andrew); Mr. Roy Barrett, KSAC [Kingston & St. Andrews Corporation] councillor and businessman (East St. Andrew); Senator John Junor, attorney (South East St. Andrew); Mr. Douglas Graham, businessman (North Central St. Andrew); Mr. Carlyle Dunkley, minister of public utilities (North West St. Andrew); Mr. Carl Thompson (West Central St. Andrew); Dr. D. K. Duncan, general secretary of the P.N.P. (East Central St. Andrew); and Mr. Dudley Thompson, minister of national security (Western St. Andrew).

The prime minister spoke about the issue involving Mr. Dudley Thompson and the high court ruling which said that the second nomination day was unlawful and unconstitutional.

Mr. Manley said that he had re-instated Mr. Thmpson as minister of national security as his legal advisers had advised him that there was no impediment against Mr. Thompson being made a minister.

Mr. Manley spoke about those including the GLEANER who, he said, had supported his decision to order a new nomination day as being the right thing to do but were now criticising.

He said that he took note of what he said was the campaign against Mr. Thompson. All of a sudden the opposition did not want him; neither did certain elements in the private sector who had echoed the opposition's call with the GLEANER picking it up.

Mr. Manley said then the next thing was somebody made a speech on the matter which coincided with the opposition's view. Mr. Manley charged that everything was important because "what we are seeing is a pattern".

Mr Manley then spoke about a newspaper which he said was always carrying news of any opposition member who was shot; however, this was not the case when even scores of P.N.P. supporters were shot down. The victims were referred to as being unknown.

They could fool the middle class but not the man in the ghetto because he knew what was going on, Mr Manley said.

He said that the P.N.P. throughout its history was always the party which tried to preach political ideas and was concerned with a better life for the people. "The last thing that we want is violence. When guns barking no body want to listen to ideas. Violence is not our purpose; we may be driven to defend ourselves but we do not seek it."

On the other hand, when there was a party without two political ideas to rub against each other, which propagandise and lie, whose only concern was power and the preservation in power of those who have ruled for 300 years, then violence may be convenient for it. It would not know how to face the masses and would instead substitute gun violence for ideas.

Mr Manley said that as a result of "spy system" there was no business of state policy which was not reported, neither conferences of the P.N.P. It was "like a bag of leprosy let loose".

Mr Manley said his speeches had been taped and twisted "to spread poison and hatred" against himself and the government. Sir Alexander Busamante and leading members of the J.L.P. would not have stood for it and it had all started in Western Kingston, he said.

Mr Manley said that "the spy system" was turning man against man and woman against woman to spy, lie and steal documents.

If the opposition could corrupt the country so much with the spy network then could one imagine what would happen if the JLP came to power. He said, "Man cannot go to bathroom without spy knowing." Mr Manley then spoke of modern equipment being used, and linked these with foriegn agencies assisting the opposition. Mr Manley then listed some of what he said were the achievements of the government in the area of social progress, comparing this with 20 years of J.L.P. rule.

Mr Manley then spoke out against the opposition and those in the society who he said were undermining the institutions of the country.

He said that the chief justice, the Hon Kenneth Smith had showed "impartiality and courage" and had ruled against his (Mr Manley's) brother in the election petition. This ruling had cost Douglas the seat, yet the PNP had accepted it.

Now the same chief justice who had "boxed away my brother without a backward glance" had ruled on some of the issues alleging corruption, proving them to be what Mr Manley called lies.

The chief justice, like the church leaders, who had refused to support the propagandists in their lies about the Heroes Park incident, were now under attack, he said.

Mr Manley concluded that there was a simple choice before the country between "political nincompoop without any idea to call their own" and the PNP. The eyes of Jamaicans were now open and no way would they be turning back, he said.

PPP'S CHEDDI JAGAN COMMENTS ON RODNEY MURDER

FL161738 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] The general secretary of Guyana's opposition People's Progressive Party, Dr Cheddi Jagan, says the mood of the Guyanese people is one of shock and (?senselessness) following the assassination of historian Dr Walter Rodney. Contacted by JBC [Jamaica Broadcasting Company] news this morning, Dr Jagan said the people of Guyana had now had their eyes more opened and were amazed at the length to which the Burnham regime would go to stay in power. [Begin Jagan recording] We have been witnessing from time to time a denial of rights of the people beginning with the army intervention in the elections in 1973, the army intervention (?inputted) in general, in strikes of the workers and so on, and it has reached the point now where the people understand that this government has to be removed. It does not want itself to be removed by elections and this is a cause for a great deal of concern by the people. And they are beginning to understand now that the government would go to any length in order to stay in power. Not only deny the rights of the people but it seems to be intent on wanting to (?impose) a dictatorship of a military type. [end recording]

Dr Jagan said the people fear the destructionist groups abroad and they would be coordinating action to protest the assassination with overseas branches of the Working People's Alliance of which Dr Rodney was a leading figure. He also said the Burnham regime had not yet released the body of Dr Rodney to his family so no arrangements had yet been made for the burial.

In Jamaica, the latest reaction has come from the minister of national security, Mr Dudley Thompson. In a personal message, Mr Thompson declared that all progressive peoples mourn the death of Dr Rodney. He said the circumstances of the incident did not augur well for the political advancement of democracy in the region. He said Dr Rodney's passing marked a sad day for the progressive movement in general and the Caribbean in particular. In paying tribute to Dr Rodney, Mr Thompson said his courage had never been in doubt and that he would join the long line of martyrs to the cause of freedom and progress.

EEC TO GRANT LARGE QUANTITIES OF FOOD

FL121405 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 8 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 2 June (CANA)--The European Economic Community (EEC) is granting Guyana quantities of wheat, skimmed milk and butter oil, valued at about $1.7m ($.6m U.S.) under its food aid programme for 1980.

A statement from the local EEC office said Guyana will receive 500 tons of skimmed milk, 100 tons of butter oil and 1,000 tons of wheat under the programme this year.

This country received skimmed milk and butter oil from the nine-nation group over the past two years but this is the first time wheat is being made available.

Consumers here have been experiencing a shortage of wheaten flour for the past two months.

According to the statement, the goods will be sold at normal market prices here and after payment of shipping charges, the funds generated will be used for development projects.

URUGUAY

BLANCO PARTY LEADER PEREIRA ARRESTED AGAIN

PY171802 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1734 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 17 Jun (LATIN)--Carlos Julio Pereira one of the leaders of the Blanco Party, was arrested last night by personnel of the Interior Ministery, according to information released by his relatives.

Pereira was taken to one of the bureaus of this ministry where he was still being held today together with former parliamentarians Carlos Rodrigues Labruna and Rocha Imaz who are also members of the Blanco Party, one of the two traditional Uruguayan parties. These politicians were arrested as they were meeting with fellow party members in a downtown bar.

Pereira had also been arrested and held for 2 hours on Saturday together with leaders Jorge Batlle, Amilcar Vasconcellos, Raumar Jude and Dardo Ortiz, of the Colorado and Blanco parties. Pereira is one of the approximately 300 political figures of the two traditional parties whose political activities are banned by an institutional act.

VENEZUELA

CALDERON REVEALS OIL SPECIAL PRICES FOR REGION

PA152221 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1007 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 14 Jun(EFE)--Venezuelan Mines and Energy Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said here that Venezuela will establish special petroleum prices for the Central American and Caribbean countries.

Calderon Berti said that in the near future Venezuela will establish "a new special prices program" for the regional countries because there is a "positive reevaluation" of raw materials. He described the system as "revolutionary." The Venezuelan minister arrived here Friday to ask Mexico to also sell petroleum to the Central American and Caribbean countries at prices below the international market.

Venezuela "would view with sympathy" the sale of Mexican petroleum to the countries in the region, Calderon Berti said on his arrival at the Benito Juarez Airport from Madrid. He said that he would meet with President Lopez Portillo to inform him of the results of the latest OPEC meeting held in Algiers.

SURINAME

REPUBLIC TO BE RENAMED, NEW NATIONAL HOLIDAY

PA160059 Paris AFP in Spanish 1930 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 15 Jun (AFP)--The newspaper SUNDAY CHRONICLE reported in this capital today that the Republic of Suriname, which became independent from the Netherlands in 1975, will be called "the New Republic of Suriname" in the future.

Suriname Prime Minister Henk Chin-A-Sen has announced that 25 February has been chosen as the national holiday on which "the day of liberation and renovation" will be celebrated each year, the newspaper added. It was noted that former Prime Minister Henck Arron's government was overthrown by a coup d'etat on 25 February of this year.